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The Bombay Gazette.

No .51,452—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1898.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, ostal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
* SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st "
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	11th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Dec. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Nov. 1898.
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	21st Nov.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 1, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
Doc. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	10th Nov., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 six months Rs. 900 ; nine months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 6th November, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 13, 1898.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU" Capt. S. Kawamuro, 3,312 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 3rd proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
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Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 25th October, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th November, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th November, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 3rd November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohoura and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 2nd November, 1898.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 10th November.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 5th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

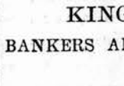
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st November, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan, 1899
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr, 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,255	Sellier	17th Nov.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through or several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

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MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

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ONLY HIGHEST CLASS BRANDS STOCKED.

	Cash. Per Dozen. Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.	Credit. Per Dozen. Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
Doyens and Co.'s Extra Dry	77	8	41	0	87	0	46	0
Giesler's "For India" brand	76	0	40	0	85	0	45	0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	78	0	41	8	87	0	46	8
Perrier Jouet's "Finest Dry"	70	0	37	8	78	0	42	0
Do. do. Reserve Cuvee	76	0	40	0	85	0	45	0
Pommery & Greno's Extra Sec.	79	0	42	0	88	8	47	0
Superior Sparkling Saumer	41	0	23	0	46	0	26	0

COMPLETE WINE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS,

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"**MULETA**" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"**COMPOSIA**" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"**COMPOSIA**" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"**MULETA**" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

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McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE CIGARS ARE EXPECTED SHORTLY AND ORDERS ARE NOW BEING REGISTERED.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY.

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
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90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
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Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

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Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

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FORTY THOUSAND

PREMIERS were built and sold by the Premier Cycle Company, Limited, in 1897, and the DEMAND for them far EXCEEDS that for any other Cycle in the World.

REPUTATION PREMIER.
NAME PREMIER.
BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	12 instalments. Credit. Rs.	a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo"	250	0	23	0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo"	275	0	25	0	do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300	0	27	12	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330	0	30	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330	0	30	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330	0	30	8	do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275	0	25	0	do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250	0	23	0	do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE

IMPORTED FORTNIGHTLY FROM THE BEST SHIPPERS.

	Rs.	a.
HAMS, in Canvas, 9 to 16 lbs. per lb.	0	15
BACON, in Cut "	0	14
BREAKFAST BACON per 1 lb. tin	1	3
Do. do. " 2 "	2	4
CHEESE, Double Gloster, in Cut, per lb.	0	13
Do. Dutch, by the whole Cheese, about 4 lbs. each per lb.	0	11

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WELL TRIED POPULAR REMEDIES!

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL

PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA.

Vitalizing, Strengthening, Invigorating, Stimulating and Non-Irritating Brain & Nerve Excitant TONIC, For Both Sexes. Harmless and effective.

Stands without an equal for the relief of Mental and Nervous Exhaustion and Impaired Vitality. Composed of the very elements which are the production of Vitality, Energy and Strength of the Nerves and Brain. Increases Brain Powers, prevents early decay, and bodily weakness. Is a special food, invaluable in the Fatigue of the Brain of overworked Students, Clergymen and business people, in the Nervous prostration and Debility of College Students, in the Lassitude and Sleeplessness of debilitated Women, in the Overtaxed Secretion of nursing mothers, and in the Rapid Decline of human frame, no matter through whatever cause.

☞ Many a preparations are now in vogue, but are all below to this excellent tasteless Remedy.

REDUCED PRICES.
Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 5-4.

THE HEALTH AND LIVER DROPS. A STIMULATING TONIC

To the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Skin. Keeps up Health in vigour and free from ailments.

Rs. 1-10 and 2-12.

THESE DROPS are the only remedy which can keep the alimentary canal in health without producing any disagreeable effect, as griping and nausea. They have not only a purgative action, but, taken as directed, they give a tone to the stomach and liver in eliminating bile, act as tonics to the muscles of the intestinal canal and throw out the urinary poisons. Thus their constant use keeps at bay the enemies of the human body in tropical climates RHEUMATISM, TORPID LIVER, ITCHY SKIN and STONE in the BLADDER.

After a good dinner and excess in drink, a full dose of these drops, if taken before going to bed, will remove, by clearing the bowels, all the bad effects, and make you fit for work next morning.

To correct the liver is, in tropical climates, the best medical advice that can be given for avoiding this. What better remedy is there for the purpose than FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.

MADON, SON & CO.,

DRUG MERCHANTS & CHEMISTS,
Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

POSSESSING UNIQUE HEALING AND SOOTHING PROPERTIES

KEMP'S SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL

Contains all the nourishing components of the Oil without its objectionable taste, being, on the contrary, of really agreeable flavour. It is taken freely by Children, and is easy of digestion even to those who cannot assimilate the Plain Oil.

Manufactured by the Company from the finest Norwegian Oil, imported direct from the Fisheries.

Sweeter and Fresher than Imported Preparations.

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Re. 1-4 per Pint.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

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Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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HIGHEST CONCENTRATION.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

(By LIEBIG'S PROCESS)

Is the most nourishing Meat preparation, yet of such delicate character that it is freely taken and retained by patients who reject food of every other kind.

FOR INVALIDS, INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND ALL OF WEAK HEALTH.

Re. 1-12 per Jar (not in Tins).

SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING IMPORTED.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IN EVERY CASE OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR

Is the best and most reliable remedy, restoring all nervous waste and acting immediately

AS A HARMLESS STIMULANT AND POWERFUL TONIC.

Invaluable for Busy Men, Hard Workers, Convalescents and others.

This remedy has no equal, and will often Prevent a Breakdown in Health and afford thorough restoration.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
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THE DAY'S WORK.

Paper, Rs. 2-0. Cloth, Rs. 2-8.

HENRY SETON MERRIMAN'S NEW NOVEL.

RODEN'S CORNER.

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RS. 7-8.

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THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C. I. E., No. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 11th November, 1898, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business :-

I. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

II. To appoint a Director in place of M. M. Chichgur Esq., who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

IV. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 3rd November, 1898, to FRIDAY, the 11th November, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 31st October, 1898.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 18th November, 1898, at 4 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business :-

1ST. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet made up to 30th day of June 1898.

2ND. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3RD. To appoint Auditors for the year 1898-99, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ઠાકરસો, મુળજી સન્સની કુંપની,

i.e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 1st November, 1898.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 30th November, 1898, both days inclusive.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to Two P.M. on THURSDAY, the tenth day of November, 1898, for the SUPPLY of 1000 CASKS of PORTLAND CEMENT.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. two be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 850 (eight hundred and fifty) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F. R. I. B. A., M. INST. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 28th October, 1898.

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Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st November, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF BLUE DRILL CLOTH.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M.(Gun Fire) ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1898, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during THE PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS commencing from the 1ST DAY OF JANUARY 1899.

CONDITIONS :—Binding in terms of CONTRACT.

NOTE :—CONSUMPTION during twelve months is estimated at yards 40,000 (forty thousand yards).

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his Office.

TENDERS—These must be made out on the Company's "Printed Form," which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office.

DEPOSIT—Rs. 500 (five hundred rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper,

The General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, (Bombay) dated 1st November, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF TURBANS COTTON BLUE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his Office, Victoria Terminus Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-Fire), ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1898, FOR THE supply of above, in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during THE PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS commencing from the 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1899.

Conditions :—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE :—CONSUMPTION during twelve months is estimated at 5,000 turbans (five thousand turbans).

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his Office.

TENDERS—These must be made out on the Company's "Printed Form" which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office.

DEPOSIT—Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

The General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, dated 1st November, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF KEROSINE OIL IN TINS, OR REFINED PETROLEUM.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P. M., Gun-Fire on WEDNESDAY, THE 30th DAY of NOVEMBER 1898, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time during THE PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS commencing from the 1ST DAY of JANUARY 1899.

CONDITIONS :—Binding in terms of CONTRACT.

NOTE :—CONSUMPTION during twelve months is estimated at cases 20,000, (twenty thousand cases).

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS—These must be made out on the Company's "Printed Form" which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT—Rs. 1,500 (one thousand and five hundred rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB.
General Storekeeper,

The General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, (Bombay) dated 1st November, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun Fire), ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1898, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order, from time to time, during THE PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS commencing from the 1st DAY OF FEBRUARY 1899.

CONDITIONS :—Binding in terms of CONTRACT.

NOTE :—CONSUMPTION during twelve months is estimated at Tons 250 (two hundred and fifty tons.)

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his Office.

TENDERS—These must be made out on the Company's "Printed Form," which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office.

DEPOSIT—Rs. 1,000, (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

The General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, (Bombay) dated 1st November, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF COCOANUT OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m., (Gun Fire), ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1898 for, the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order, from time to time, during THE PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS commencing from the 1ST DAY OF FEBRUARY 1899.

CONDITIONS :—binding in terms of CONTRACT.

NOTE :—CONSUMPTION during twelve months is estimated at Tons 450 (four hundred and fifty tons.)

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS—These must be made out on the Company's "Printed Form" which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office.

DEPOSIT—Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper,

The General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel (Bombay) dated 1st November, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF OIL MINERAL CYLINDER LUBRICATING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his Office, Victoria Terminus Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Gun-Fire) on FRIDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1898, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during THE PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS commencing from the 1ST DAY OF FEBRUARY 1899.

CONDITIONS :—binding in terms of CONTRACT.

NOTE :—CONSUMPTION during twelve months is estimated at tons 100 (one hundred Tons.)

SAMPLES representing such quality as it is intended to supply should be sent in IN SEALED DRUMS OF NOT LESS THAN 5 GALLONS FOR TRIAL.

TENDERS—These must be made out on the Company's "Printed Form" which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office.

DEPOSIT—Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

The General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, (Bombay) dated 1st November, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF OIL MINERAL AXLE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Gun Fire), ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21st DAY OF DECEMBER 1898, FOR THE supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during THE PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS commencing from the 1st DAY OF FEBRUARY 1899.

CONDITIONS :—Binding in terms of CONTRACT.

NOTE :—CONSUMPTION during twelve months is estimated at Tons 250 (two hundred and fifty tons).

SAMPLES representing such quality as it is intended to supply should be sent in IN SEALED DRUMS OF NOT LESS THAN 5 GALLONS FOR TRIAL.

TENDERS—These must be made out on the Company's "Printed Form" which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office.

DEPOSIT—Rs. 1000 (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

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G. R. WEBB,
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VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, Fort, above Messrs. Cook and Sons offices, opposite Watson Hotel, the valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, by Wimbridge, and others, crockery and glassware, iron safe with Chubb's lock, Lady's and Gent's bicycles, square piano by Richard Lipp Rose and Co., Lucknow made bamboo cart, Raili cart, with bay horse and harness, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, tabe and hanging lamps, carpets, etc., the property of HOMEE N. A. WADIA, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF LEATHER GOODS, PLATEDWARE AND TABLE ORNAMENTS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co. the following, consisting of portmanteaus, Gladstone bags, solicitors bags, ladies hand bags, trunks writing desks, companions, dressing cases, albums, tea and coffee sets, cruets, centre pieces, toys, marine glasses, day and night opera glasses, musical box on stand, playing Hindoostani tunes, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NAGDEVI ROW, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as administrator of the estate of the late Bhanjee Bapoobhai, Messrs, CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd inst. at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz.—

All that piece of Fazundari ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the southern side of Nagdevi Row, in the sub-district of Mandvi, assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under ward No. 761 762, and street No. 15,21, 21A, containing by admeasurement 347 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Luximon Sububa, on the west by the property of Ramjee Bhioka Coombaria, on the north by the said Nagdevi Row, and on the south by the sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., in Doongri street, close to Carnac Bridge, the effects of the late Dhanji Govindji, consisting of empty jars, and jars, cask and tins of oil, brass pots, copper oil measures, gunny bags, bags of chillies, garlic, turmeric, cloves, coriander, zeera, ajwa, gum, sugar, etc., China preserve, hanging lamps, one iron beam scale with weights, shop platform, wooden boxes, etc.

The property will be on view two days before the sale.

SALE OF TWO BOATS.

On FRIDAY, the 4th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Sassoon Dock, Middle Colaba—

1 boat 30 feet long.
1 do 28 do
The above boats can be fitted up as pleasure boats.
The above are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE CHUNAM KILN ROAD, CLOSE TO THE SASSOON REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Wenceslaus Pereira, Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 5th inst, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or bungalow, and out-houses standing thereon, situate on the west side of Chunam Kiln Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 721 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the said Chunam Kiln Road, on or towards the west partly by the property of David Sassoon and partly by the property of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla, on or towards the north by the property of the said Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla, and on or towards the south by the property of the said David Sassoon, and which said piece or parcel of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Foras Freehold Land, Revenue, under No. 350, and the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under No. 16, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Industrial Home for Women.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Grant Road, opposite the Railway Station, next to the Railway Police Offices, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, wind proof lamps, table ornaments, pictures, etc., the property of C. J. KING, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 2 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHARAVI.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Joomabhai Jan Mahomed, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and representatives of the late Hajee Hassanbhai Mohideen the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st day of September, 1896, the following properties, viz. :—

LOT No. 1.

All those two pieces of ground, which are now joined into one plot, situate at Dharavi, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land revenue, under No. 5, and bounded on the east, partly by the ground of Ahmed Cassum, and partly by the ground of Bhikia Namajee, on the west by the tenement ground, on the north by the ground of Bhikhia Dholia, and on the south, partly by the ground of Cassum Mahomed, and partly by the ground of Ahmed Cassum, containing by admeasurement 825 square yards, and are now in the occupation of the heirs and representatives of the mortgagor.

LOT No. 2.

All those two pieces of ground, which though divided from each other by a passage form one piece with the messuage or skin factory standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the northern side of Dharavi Road, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under Nos. 6134, 6133 and 6140 (1) and Street Nos 23, 24 and 29 and which said land contains by admeasurment, 1544 square yards or thereabouts and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land revenue, under Nos. 22, 16312 and 292, and bounded on the east by the property of Chini Ismail Aboo Salay, on the north partly on the property of Peerbhai Damjee, partly by a passage and partly by the property of Bates and Company, and on the south, by the said Dharavi Road.

LOT No 3.

All that piece of Tocca land or field ground with the messuages and sheds standing thereon, situate at Dharavi, near Dharavi Public Road, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing on admeasurment, 504 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No 52, new No 15821, and new survey No. 7-308 and bounded on the east by the ground of Manecklee Sorabjee, on the west by the Government ground, on the north by the ground of Manoo Minguel, and on the south, by the ground of Bohdea Soocoor, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the heirs and representatives of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1898.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY OLD CHINESE CURIOSITIES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, the property of R. Thom Esqr., Assistant Collector, Salt, comprising a choice collection of old China jars, vases, flower pots, bowls, tea-pots, tiny coffee cups, very old China plates and saucers, old Satsuma, Cloisani and Vienna vases and bowls, a large old copper tray, silver and copper tray, copper and brass plates, besides a lot of domestic utensils, including Russian coffee pot, electro mugs, beakers, pickle frame, liquor frame, filter, choice complete crystdeum land soaps painted, etc.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant sell by Public Auction, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, the following :—

By order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Alibhoy Esmaiji—

4 cases brown papers.

On account of the concerned—

2 bales cotton yarn.
4 musical boxes.
1 second-hand folding harmonium.
1 ,, piano by Collard and Collard.
8 cases carbolic powder 15 per cent. on account of Aga Mirza Mahomed Jaffer.
7 chests pattero safes.
8 steel deed boxes by Jones brothers.
One lot Japanese velvet and silk screens and satin and cloth wall curtains, 3 doz. Punjabi chairs and stools.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT EORAH BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

By order of Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Gheewala, the mortgagee, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, under the power of sale granted by an indenture of mortgage, of the 25th January, 1897, on account and risk of Benkuverbai, widow and administratrix, of Moreshwer Lukamanji, deceased, and Vishwanath Moreshwar, the mortgagors, on the premises, the undermentioned properties, at 4 in the afternoon.

All that piece or parcel of land, of the quit and ground rent, tenure, situate on the east side of the Eorah Bazaar Street, within the Fort, in the city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 187 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under old No. 391, new No. 5403, old Survey No. 933, new Survey No. 9196, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the property of Nana Nathu and Pitamber Panachund, on the south by the property of Byramjee Sorabjee on the east, by the property of Cowasjee Jamasjee Bapasola, and on the west by the Eorah Bazaar Street, together with the houses and buildings standing on the said land, which are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward A, No. 2523, and Street Nos. 111-113.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

High Class English Cycles for Ladies and Gentlemen sold at reduced prices to clear consignment. A rare opportunity. Inspection invited.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd November, 1898. Auctioneers.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, American, Austrian, Milner's, Lord's, Chubb's, Wither's and Nagur's. Nagur's Detector Locks, Pad Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, etc. NAGUR & CO., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

POSTPONEMENT of SALE of Landed property in Pali Road, Bandora, advertised to be sold on Thursday, the 3rd November, 1898, has been POSTPONED until further orde

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st November, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order o the concerned on Friday the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., and on account and at the risk of Chhotalal Kalidas, the following bales of yarn of Alliance Mill :—

28 bales	No. 10s	yarn	Flower tie	Begum Ticket, each
400 lbs.				
9	do.	10 1-2s	do.	do.
9	do.	10 1-2s	do.	Gilt Lion Ticket do.
13	do.	21s	do.	Begum Ticket do.
34	do.	21s	do.	Peacock Ticket do.
5	do.	22s	do.	Peacock Ticket do.
30	do.	22s	Magenta tie	do. do.
17	do.	24s	Flower tie	do. do.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, November 1, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 5th inst, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand palanquin Office Shigram.
1 handsome strong glass fronted open quarters braugham in very good order.
1 second-hand strong dock-cart in very good order.
1 bay waler gilding 7 years, 16 hands, quiet in harness and saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeje

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

DEPOSITS of Sums of Rs. 500 and upwards are received at special rates for short periods.
PRUDENTIAL DEPOSITS of Rs. 10 a month and up wards carrying 5 per cent. compound interest, afford a safe and profitable means of investing small savings.
STERLING DEPOSITS offer special advantages to firms or individuals wishing to make provision for sterling remittances in advance.

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay Branch.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF CASTOR-OIL.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his office at Jhansi up to noon on MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1899, for the SUPPLY of CASTOR-OIL for a period of 12 months, commencing from the 1st April, 1899.

2. Forms of Tender giving full particulars of the quantity required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be accepted may be had on application from the Chief Storekeeper on payment of a sum of Rs. 2 for each copy.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Supply of Castor-Oil," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency notes or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited.

4. The Oil Tendered for to be in accordance with the Company's Standard Sample, which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
A WILLES,
Chief Storekeeper.

Jhansi, the 17th October, 1898.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED,

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of November, 1898, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' report and the Audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1898, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th October, 1898, to 9th November, 1898, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be open for the inspection of the Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,
THOS. H. MOORE,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 19th October, 1898.

WANTED.

HOTEL MANAGER.

WANTED for the CENTRAL HOTEL, Shanghai, China, a thoroughly competent Manager, to take entire charge of a First-class house.
Apply by letter, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating salary required, to the Manager,

CENTRAL STORES, LD.,
Shanghai, China.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,

556 & 53 . CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S'

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Genova, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THECREDIT LYONNAIS,BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects Interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „ 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 6,990,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,183
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,115xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	8 p.c.	98
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	295

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly		
Ahmedabad Advance	700	1,000	1,000	Nil		75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...		375
Anglo-Indian	1,340	...	00	Nil		40
Aurangabad S., W. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60		1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.		
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15		185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25		520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...		590
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		525
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.		1,250
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45		1,865
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		627 1-2
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		815
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.		135
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25		600xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Nil		455
Gocria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20		500
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		810
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25		410
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20		250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		350
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10		500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20		500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil		460
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40		670 630
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25		550
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50		1,415
Hyderchad	700	1,000	1,000	40		390
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15		825
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35		
Indo-China Manufactur ing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25		575
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20		220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½		185
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd		710
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20		375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30		790
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65		810xd
Khatao Mackanjee	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		585
Leopold	3,500	100	103	7 1-2		290 675
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30		
Laksmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		965xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100		3,100
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil		260
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburgal)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.		
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75		2,215
Mohanlal K. Pareikh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvd Rs.10 dvd Rs. 5		96 1-4
Mazagon	5,000	250				
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60		1,775
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dv i Rs.15		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil		pa 525
National	500	1,000	1,0 0	Nil		
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20		360
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs2.		165
Presidency Mills Co. (Ltd).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10		1 050
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10		710
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs3.		975xd
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil		500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50		690
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60		1,850
Sonarderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50		c90
Southern India	1,000	500	600	Nil		210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½		310
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50		250
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15		240
Star of India	11,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		600
Swadeshi Mills	2 3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20		615
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15		400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50		0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 20		330
Venishanker Lukhmishunker Co. Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvd Rs40		410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil		2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		465
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15		250
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000			

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75		1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.		45
Albert (Kalbadevi)	360	1,100	1,100	Rs 80		900
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x		175
Bhowmagar City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	558	250	250	2		275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½		90
Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	18		180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 12½		19½xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs40		345
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100		1,200
English Peel and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8		80
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80		775
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30		45 xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs30		355
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15		740xd
Kaingaum	240	450	450	Rs 60		460
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.		195xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53		70
Moranhile	300	125	125	dvd Rs 4		70
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25		390
Munmar M	100	250	a	15		415
New Berar	60	600	600	dvd Rs30		535xd
New Indian	96	125	125	Rs 15		155
Prince of Wales	130	500	6	20		385xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	530	500	7	0		370
Sassoon	300	500	500	20		585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	100		2,00 xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	50		435
Surab Woollen Mills	230	250	250	Nil.		75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12		195xd
Volkart	–	000		Rs 75		1,025xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	...	...	
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	..	
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	...	500	500	4 pr. ct.		515
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	–	350	350	4 pr. ct.		297 1-2

GENERAL MILES has been interviewed at the War Office, Washington, by the correspondent of the Morning Post." General Miles expressed himself quite satisfied with the behaviour of the troops. "The work of the Army has been magnificent," he said, "in nearly every instance the troops demonstrated their heroism and fortitude, and throughout they have shown excellent discipline. There is no finer corps in the world than the 25,000 Regulars which constitute the permanent establishment of the United States Army. They are picked men out of 70,000,000. As far as intelligence and physical strength are concerned, they are as good as any set of men in the world." It is admitted that at the outset, the United States was by no means prepared for war. As a result, it was necessary to muster into the service many State organisations composed of men absolutely untrained; in most instances they are called Volunteers, but unlike our own Volunteers, they are quite without discipline and bear arms, that is all. General Miles holds that these men have done as well as could be expected in the circumstances.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun-rises, 6h. 1m., Sun-sets, 5h. 26m., High water, 1-21m., 0-54a. Low water, 7-3m., 6-43a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
New Mofussil Company, Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m.
Madame Howard's Musical "At Home," Mingelwady, opposite Mazagon Post Office, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The Steamers King Arthur and Tokio left the Dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The Steamer Britannia entered and the Steamer Imperatrix left the Dock yesterday.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—Hassam Haji Ebrahim, a Mahomedan, has reported to the police, that a Mahomedan, who represented himself as a dyer, came to him and induced him to deliver over some silk clothes valued at Rs. 50, for the purpose of being dyed, about five days ago. Complainant subsequently discovered that the man in question had absconded, taking with him the property.

ROBBING A GOLDSMITH.—Abdul Haji Nuzmuddin, a goldsmith, having his place of business in Sutar Chawl, entrusted one Vishram Valji, a workman employed under him, with twenty-two tolas of gold, and 1,200 tolas of silver to make into ornaments on the 28th ultimo. When complainant returned to the shop on Monday, he discovered the servant had absconded with the property.

FIRE AT CAVEL.—On Monday night a fire broke out on the second floor of a house belonging to one Purshotum Gokuldas at Cavel, which was extinguished by the neighbours, but not before damage to the extent of Rs. 50 had been caused. The origin of the fire is attributed to the careless use of a naked kerosine oil lamp.

BURGLARY AT CAVEL.—Narotumdas Tapidas, a Hindu, residing at Cavel, locked the door of his room at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon and went out to attend to his work. On his return home in the evening, he discovered the lock on the door had been removed, and five currency notes for Rs. 20 each, eight for Rs. 10 each, two for Rs. 5 each, and cash Rs. 5, in all property valued at Rs. 195 had been stolen.

CRICKET CLUB ENTERTAINMENT :—The Dayadnya Cricket Club celebrated its third annual general meeting under the presidency of Mr. G. S. Hate L. C. E., in the spacious hall of Mr. Vasantrao Madharao Ghapwalle on Saturday last. The report was read and speches were delivered by Messrs. Nanabhai Sadanand Kale and other gentlemen present. The distribution of refreshments and pan-supari brought the proceedings to a close.

THE LATE MR. RUNCHORLAL.—The Secretary Mitra Melapak Club wires to us :—At a Special General Meeting of the Mitra Melapak Club, Seth Manibhai Premabhai, in the chair, a letter of condolence to the members of the late Hon'ble Runchorlal Chhotalal's family was voted unanimously for the sad loss sustained by the club, and the public at large by his death Rao. Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashanker and Mr. T. T. Majmudar spoke a few well-chosen words about the high merits and noble deeds of the deceased gentleman and his relations with the club.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi and Sind per extra s. s. Canara will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m., to-day.—Mails for Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan per extra s.s. Make Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. to-morrow.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daressalam, Ibo, Chinde, Mozambique, Beira, Delogoa Bay, Transvaal, Natal and Cape Colony per extra s.s. Chunda will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Saturday the 5th Instant.—Mails for Mauritious Reunion Tamatave, Diego Saurez and St. Marie via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. on Sunday the 6th November.—Mails for Colombo, The Straits, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Coromandell will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Tuesday the 8th November.

BATHING FATALITY TO A HINDU LAD.—Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning at Gilder Street, touching the death of Baboo Rajaram, aged ten years, a Hindu lad, residing with his parents on the Tardeo Road. On the 30th ultimo deceased left home to go to the Dhobie Ghaut at Mahaluximee, with his father's food. He delivered the food to his father, and while on his way back, he stopped at a disused quarry to bathe. Leaving his clothes by the side of the quarry, he got into the water and was drowned. His body was found floating on the surface of the water in the quarry hole at 6 o'clock in the evening by a townsman named Gopinath, who reported the matter to the police. The body was removed from the water and was subsequently identified by the parents as that of their son Baboo. The Jury, on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death.

SENT TO RAI BAREILLY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Brewin charged Choonakhan Rashankhan, an embroiderer, with being implicated in the murder of a dancing-girl, which was committed at Rai Bareily about eleven years ago. It appears that two persons were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in connection with the murder, but the accused came down to Bombay and then left for Mecca, where he remained for five years. He subsequently came to Bombay, and followed the avocation of an embroiderer. He was at last arrested by Inspector Brewin in consequence of certain information that he received. The magistrate ordered the accused to be sent to Rai Bareily for his trial, under police escort.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A BHATTIA.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Anandji Naranji Joshi, a Bhattia priest, appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Nanji Jewraj, a Bhattia trader in cotton. Mr. Colah, barrister-at-law, prosecuted; while Mr. F. Pestonji Jehangir, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The case for the complainant was that on the 11th ultimo he was passing along Holi Chakla, when he was assaulted by the accused and two Purdesis. The latter were charged a few days ago with disorderly behaviour in a public place, and were fined Rs. 20 each. It was stated that the accused bore enmity to the complainant for getting a friend of his excommunicated. A plea of *alibi* was submitted on behalf of the defence. The accused was discharged.

THEFT BY A NEIGHBOUR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Balu Luximon, a Hindu, was charged by Inspector Good, before Mr. W. C. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate with stealing gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 320, the property of one Gunpat Mahadoo. Mr. Ashbury, pleader, appeared for the complainant. About two years ago complainant was residing at Girgaum, when the accused was his neighbour. One morning, when the complainant awoke, he found the room had been broken into, his box broken open and the property abstracted therefrom. The accused disappeared about the same time, and this circumstance created a suspicion in the mind of the complainant, who reported the matter to the police. The accused was searched for but nothing was heard of him until about a month ago, when he was arrested by the police at Uran on suspicion. The Bombay police were communicated with and the complainant in company of the police proceeded to Uran and identified the accused. Two gold bangles, a portion of the property stolen, were recovered from a shop-keeper with whom they had been pledged by the accused. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THROWING HIS MISTRESS OUT OF A WINDOW.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barker charged Girdhar Dalpat with causing hurt to his mistress, named Dahibai, by throwing her out of a window. Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, prosecuted. Mr. Balkrishna applied to the magistrate to consent to the case being compounded, as the offence with which the accused was charged was compoundable. According to the instructions of the complainant, the facts were, that both the complainant and the accused had got drunk on the Dussera day, in consequence of which the complainant felt unwell and went to the window when she accidentally fell on to the road. The complainant being put in the witness-box, gave a similar version. But Radha and Mani, two of the witnesses for the prosecution, who lived opposite to the complainant's house at Fanaswadi, stated that they saw the accused striking the complainant with a stick on several occasions. Radha went up to the accused and remonstrated with him, but as he told her to go, she returned to her room. She then saw the accused throwing the complainant out of the window. The complainant first fell on a shop curtain, and then on to the road, which prevented her from being severely injured. She then ran up to a police sepoy and made a complaint against the accused. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked, that throwing a woman out of a window was a serious offence, and he did not think that he would be justified in allowing the case to be compounded. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BENGALI AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.—A correspondent writes :—On Thursday, the Bengali residents in Bombay, under the name of the Bengali Amateur Dramatic Club, performed the play "Bilwamangal Thakoor" at the Gaiety Theatre, before a large audience invited for the occasion. The Amateurs mostly recruited from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Administrative and Messrs. John Dickinson and Co's, offices availed themselves of the occasion of the Durga Pooja Holidays, which their fellow-countrymen enjoy in Bengal by taking part in various entertainments. Before 8-30 p. m. the house was full and many were unavoidably refused admittance, owing to want of room. The plot being a religious one, the Amateurs thought it better to do without any musical accompaniment to the performance. The materials of the drama chosen were borrowed from "Bhaktamal Grantha," a religious tract of the Vaishnava sect. The moral is that God is Love, God is all Merciful. He is accessible to one and all, whether a holy ascetic, a dissipated youth, or a wicked harlot. Salvation can only be obtained by true faith, ardent love and penitence. In short, he that has a desire to attain this end can do so by practising domestic virtues, such as true love, piety, and charity. Mr. Banerjee formally welcomed the audience on behalf of the club, and precisely at 9 p.m., the drop scene was lifted and the hero Bilwamangal (Mr. B. K. Ghose) appeared on the stage and for perhaps the first time a Bengali amateur was cheered enthusiastically on a public stage by a Bombay audience. Chintamani (Mr. P. Chakerburty) the heroine, Thako (Mr. G. Pathak) maid-servant to Chintamani, Ahalya (Mr. H. C. Ghose) Vanik's wife and Pagolini (Mr. M. Ghose) an eccentric Jogini, did their parts well. Their assumed feminine gestures and postures were conspicuous throughout the play. the comic parts of the beggar (Mr. S. C. Chatterjee) and the Hypocritical Sadhu (Mr. A. C. Ghose) were humourously and cleverly portrayed. Somagiri (Mr. M. N. Chatterjee) a Hindu Ascetic and Vanik (Mr. A. C. Ghose) acted their parts splendidly. Rakhal, a cow boy or Shrikrishna in disguise (Master B. M. Ghose) acquitted himself excellently. Credit for acting the parts of Police Constables was due to Messrs. K. P. Banerjee, M. N. Sen and K. C. Mukerjee of the Traffic Department. The entire management of the stage was under the direct Supervision of Babu K. P. Ghose, the Travelling Representative of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., The members of the Bengali Amateur Dramatic Club are under great obligation to Messrs. Dya Sanker. Chhottalal and Dorabjee, Proprietors of the Bombay Dramatic Company, for placing the Gaiety Theatre at their disposal and the help they rendered to them. The Amateurs intend to give their second and last (for this year) performance soon when a full concert, a few more Hindustani songs and a comic English character will be introduced, and a number of European and native gentlemen invited.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	2	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	1	17
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	0	1	
C	Market	0	0	15
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kambharwada	1	2	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	4
	Girgaum	1	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	1	0	19
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	1	0	5
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	6
	Worlee	1	0	
	Water Division	0	0	2
	N.-E. & Unknown	1	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road		1	9
	Modykhana		1	
	Maratha		0	
	Total	8	6	82
	Total plague deaths to date	31,810	28,013	
	Same date last year	13	7	108

THE PROSPECTS OF MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to "an Observer's" letter published in your last Saturday's issue, I desire to say that judged from every point of view, the appointment of an outsider is indefensible, and would lay the authorities open to the charge of being unjust to their own servants.

If, however, in the face of weighty considerations and facts stated, the members of the Standing Committee are bent on having their own way, there is no appeal against their action; for, there is no Court of Law or Equity to prevent them from doing wrong to their servants. The Municipal employe's have, through your courtesy, brought their case before the bar of public opinion; further they cannot go. It is to be devoutly hoped, that the question of appointing a permanent Secretary will be allowed to stand over, and that, as in the case of the proposed appointment of office manager, the Municipal servants will be asked to send in their applications. The matter is one in which neither for fear nor favour should the members of the Standing Committee allow themselves to be prevented from executing their duty conscientiously, and with due regard to the rights of others. The Municipal servants claim a trial before condemnation, which is a fair and just request.—Yours, &c.

FAIR PLAY.

A BULSAR PLAGUE GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On Saturday last, I left Bombay for Bulsar for some private business, and during my short stay there, I observed that several houses, the tenants of which had gone to reside in the suburbs and out of the town to avoid the ravages of plague, were marked U. H. H. (unfit for human habitation), and the authorities had posted a notice to the effect, that "no person should come to reside in the house without obtaining the permission from the Plague Authority and white-washing &c. according to the Epedemic Disease Act for Mofussil. Besides all inmates of the house must come for surveillance for 10 days. At present there is no plague at Bulsar, nor in the suburbs, and people like to come and occupy their abodes as they are put into great hardships &c., but they are rather backward, simply on account of the last rule viz: to go before the Medical officer for 10 days and get themselves examined, which is a great inconvenience for some respectable and Purdah ladies. Under these circumstances I earnestly request the District Magistrate of Surat will be pleased to relax the above rule which will be a great boon to the public.—Yours &c.

D. K. DESAI.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE last shoot of the monsoon season was held at Santa Cruz on Saturday the 29th ult. Some good scores were made, especially at 800 yards. The 27 by Rowe, was best at 700 yards, and he was also one of the three 25, s at 800 yards. The first three places in the aggregate are, Petty Officer Bishop, R. N. 313 Points, Lce Corpl. Herbert, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, 308 Points, and Engine Room Artificer, Rowe, 300 Points. The following are Saturday's scores :—

35TH COMPETITION.

	700 yds.
E R A F Rowe Royal Navy	27
C P O G Bishop Do	21
C P O W Underdown Royal Navy	21
C P O F Fisher Do	20
Captain F W English Bo Vol Rifles	19

35TH COMPETITION.

	800 yds.
C P O G Bishop Royal Navy	26
E R A F Rowe Do	26
Captain F W English Bo Vol Rifles	26
C P O W Underdown Royal Navy	23
C P O F Fisher Do	22

"IF I had known," sobbed young Mrs. Fitz, "that you would be such a brute to poor Fido, I would have never married you." "My dear, replied Mr. Fitz, "the anticipation of kicking that miserable little beast was one of my chief reasons for proposing to you ?"

FLORILINE !—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 28.

Irwin, Lt Col, Bo, XX Hussars, on leave, from Mhow
Stanton, Major, Bo, R A, on duty, from Poona

OCTOBER 29.

Broome, Major, Bo, Remount Agent, from leave, from England
Irwin, Capt, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Jacobabad

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

Subscribers to the BOMBAY GAZETTE resident in Bombay can obtain the EVENING EXTRA prepared for residents in the Mofussil free of charge by sending for it at 5 P.M. to the Publishing Offices, No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

This SPECIAL EXTRA will give Reuter's telegrams and telegrams of important news from our correspondents in India, with a summary of the day's news, reports of important cases in the High Court and Presidency Magistrates' Courts, the current rate of exchange, arrival and departure of shipping, &c., &c.

When the English Mail arrives early, the Special Extra will give all the important news from Europe.

For a fee of Rs. 2 per mensem Reuter's Telegrams will be delivered daily on their arrival and the Special Extra at 5 p.m. at offices and residences in and around the Fort.

To non-subscribers the charge for the *Bombay Gazette* Evening Extra (with Reuter's Telegrams up to the hour of issue) will be One Anna per copy.

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VISION is justly described as the most important of our senses, and its loss is regarded as one of the greatest calamities to which mankind is subject. It is therefore of importance that we should carefully use our Eyesight while it is perfect, and when the help of Spectacles is necessary the utmost care should be taken to procure suitable ones without delay.

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	Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

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	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 1.

THERE was a decline in the price of Consols yesterday in London of 1-4 per cent., to 109 1-8. French Rentes were 1-2 per cent. lower, at 101 3-4 ; and Paris Exchange on London was 1 centime less, at 25-34 fcs. Indian Sterling loan remained at 113 3-8, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £61 13-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer, at 28 1-4d. per oz. ; and in New York 1-4 cent, at 61 1-2 cents per oz. ; with demand exchange on London unaltered at 4'85 3-4 dollars. About £150,000 was paid in gold into the Bank of England.

In the Liverpool Cotton market there was a quiet feeling at closing last evening ; Surats were dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, including 100 bales Surats ; and the Imports, 29,000 bales. Ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16d. per lb., to 3 1-32d. per lb. ; American Arrivals were unchanged all round. The Manchester Market closed quiet.

In New York Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton continued at 5 5-16 cents per lb. ; January Futures declined 3 points to 5'15 cents and April 5 points to 5'27 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 92,000 bales.

The enquiry in our local Cotton market has been meagre to-day, the purchases reported being solely on account of the mills and comprising 400 bales Khandesh at Rs. 126 1-2, 250 Khangaum at Rs. 132, and 200 Broach at Rs. 146 per candy. Forward "Good" Broach is quoted at Rs. 149 for March delivery; "Good" Bhownugger, for May, at Rs. 132 ; "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, at Rs. 122.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—We have no change to report in these markets, which continue firm in tone.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,277	bales.
Wheat	35,585	cwts.
Linseed	12,015	,,
Rapeseed	6,635	,,
Gingellyseed	14,709	,,
Poppyseed	2,387	,,
Castorseed	5,949	,,
Rice	7,532	,,

FREIGHTS.—Rates are steady, sellers ask 19s. per ton for ready shipment, and 18s. 9d. to 19s. for December, but buyers are indisposed to accept these prices.

EXCHANGE.—The market has to-day been steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and the demand for Bank Paper was only moderate. Closing quotations are as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. per rupee
,, Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d. ,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d. ,,
Francs	1'71 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 93 5-8 for Cash and the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents, but owing to the news received after to-day's Settlement regarding rumours of suspicions of war, the market became dull and declining, quotations dropping to 93 3-8 and 93 9-32 for Money and Account respectively, and 83 nominal for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—Central India Mills are Rs. 15 higher, Coorla and Standard Rs. 10 each ; Manockjee Petit are Rs. 15 lower, and Oriental Rs. 5. Mofussil Press have advanced Rs. 5. Bombay-Burmah are Rs. 50 lower in the first issue, and Rs. 15 in the second.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 25th October, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 18th October, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 18. Rs. A. P.	Oct. 25. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000 0 0	88,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,36,77,439 0 2	1,89,18,368 13 2
Other Deposits, &c.	5,09,03,251 1 11	4,75,53,297 7 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,84,191 11 4	15,04,327 4 1
Sundries	26,34,510 12 8	26,06,681 0 5
	Rs. 10,24,55,383 10 1	10,04,32,514 9 0

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	52,13,538 0 0	52,10,573 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	70,05,189 0 0	70,04,694 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,62,98,701 5 5	1,61,47,457 4 11
Accounts of Credit do.	2,18,61,231 10 1	2,16,81,944 8 3
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,11,28,327 5 5	2,02,85,140 2 3
Balances with other Banks	5,07,001 13 10	5,11,014 6 6
Bullion	1,496 4 0	1,494 4 0
Dead Stock	13,11,411 10 9	13,11,435 14 9
Stamps	9,443 15 6	9,373 6 6
Sundries	15,35,974 8 5	15,35,851 5 3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	57,34,870 2 6	89,99,947 8 3
Do. at Branches	1,78,20,197 14 2	1,77,39,585 11 1
	Rs. 10,24,55,383 10 1	10,04,32,514 9 0

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	7,59,221	Dec.
Do. at Branches	.....	
Other Deposits	24,55,954	Dec.
Post Bills	12,20,136	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	33,460	Dec.
Loans	1,51,244	Do
Accounts of Credit	1,79,237	Do
Mercantile Bills	8,43,187	Do
Cash at Head Office	7,40,923	Do
Cash at Branches	80,611	Do

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th October, 1898, on 17'28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	200	...	500
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	...	29
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	4,783	3,422	11	7,216
Total for 15 weeks...	5,083	3,622	11	7,716
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	197	301	10	508
Per mile of Ry. do.	11	17	1	29
Total to corresponding date do.	4,623	2,589	67	7,279

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8
Increase to date ..... ,, 437

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana Holkar, ScindiaNeemuch, RewariFerozepore and CawnporeAchnera State Railways)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September 1898, on 1,675'94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	1,90,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	81	114	2	197
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	10,05,185	15,76,797	35,707	26,17,688
Total for 9 weeks ...	11,41,184	17,66,797	39,707	29,47,688
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,07,612	1,47,166	5,601	2,60,379
Per mile of Ry. do.	64	88	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	10,55,178	17,28,016	66,300	28,60,494

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 69,621
Ditto to date ..... ,, 87,194

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 22nd October 1898 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,36,638	3,37837,	7,812	5,02,287
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	...	...	...	4,40,772

Increase ..... Rs. 61,515

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 22nd October, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	988	940	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	40,735	54,351	...	13,616	...	1,68,614
Parcels, &c.	67,620	59,172	8,448	..	...	1,44,287
Goods						
Other earnings	3,776	3,477	299	..	5,132	...
Total for week	1,12,131	1,17,000	...	4,869	...	...
Aggregate ...	15,87,078	18,94,847	...	...	...	3,07,769

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FENWICK—October 29, at Calcutta, the wife of H C Fenwick, of a daughter.

DEATH.

KITCHIN—October 29, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, Margaret, the dearly loved wife of the Rev Barclay Kitchin, Chaplain, Bengal Establishment.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1898.

THE war-cloud in Europe is certainly threatening, but such clouds do not always burst. The report is confirmed that a strong emergency squadron is to assemble at Plymouth with a view to an imposing naval demonstration. A similar compliment was paid to the Emperor William in January 1896, when the famous telegram to President Kruger was answered by the mobilization of a flying squadron ; but that did not lead to war. The extraordinary activity in the naval and military centres in England, and the decision to mobilize the Militia and Volunteers—if the statement to that effect in the *Pall Mall Gazette* be authentic—are more disquieting symptoms. The Government must have reason to believe that war, if not imminent—in which case mobilization would have been already ordered—is quite on the cards. The mobilization of the Volunteers would take some 250,000 men from their daily avocations, subject them to military discipline, and distribute them in camps and barracks. In many industrial localities such a measure will seriously affect business. The calling out of the Militia would also withdraw thousands of men from their regular work. The authorities would not resort to a measure so seriously affecting the ordinary avocations of life in every part of the country for a mere demonstration. We hear nothing further of French preparations ; those mentioned some days ago had reference only to activity at Toulon, and the increase of the garrison by a few thousand men. But the British Government may have reason to believe that the French are preparing for war. Mobilization in France would be only the affair of a week, nearly four million of men who have passed through the ranks of the regular army being at the disposal of the Minister of War. The "silver streak" happily interposes a barrier between those millions and our smaller battalions, while the French fleet cannot possibly contend single-handed with ours. That consideration makes strongly for peace and would be decisive, if common sense had the last word in everything. The Kaiser appears to be impressed with the gravity of the situation; he will curtail his tour and return to Berlin, "owing to European complications." His Majesty may have taken note of the presence of the Russian Minister of War in Paris, Count Muravieff's visit to that capital, and his subsequent conference with Count Goluchouski in Vienna. If the present controversy between England and France over Fashoda is to end in what Lord Rosebery terms a disastrous conflagration, it will be very difficult indeed for all the firemen of Europe to prevent the flames from spreading far and wide, and involving the whole world in measureless calamity.

The new French Cabinet constructed by M. Dupuy, now for the third time Premier, retains M. Delcassé at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and M. Lockroy at that of the Marine. The prudence of making no change under existing circumstances in these departments is so obvious, that no surprise will be felt at these ministers retaining their portfolios. M. de Freycinet, who for the fifth time becomes Minister of War, is the most experienced and the strongest man in the Cabinet. Four times Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Public Works, that distinguished engineer, who has exceptional talent for organisation, had, perhaps, a larger part in building up the French army on its present basis than any other individual. He established the obligatory service of three years, and extended the obligation to students for the priesthood and the learned professions. He created the Superior Council of War, and created the post of the Chief of the Staff who, in time of War, has the control of the mobilisation, and of military preparations of all kinds, thus giving unity where all was chaos during the last war. He added to the number of the fortresses protecting the frontier, strengthened those already existing and developed the scope of the military manœuvres which place whole armies in the field. He laboured successfully to improve the weapons and ammunition. By expending £40,000,000 sterling on internal communication, he developed French industry and trade, while providing the Army with additional means of rapid concentration. As Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, it fell to his lot in July 1882, to submit to the Chamber proposals to send troops to Egypt to protect the Suez Canal ; in other words, to co-operate with Great Britain in that country and suppress the military rising under Aribi. At the instance of Gambetta, who had been overthrown in the preceding January, and replaced by M. de Freycinet, the proposals were rejected by a vote of 416 to 75. De Freycinet resigned and remained a passive spectator of England's unfettered action in Egypt. It would be a singular revolution of the wheel of fortune if, as Minister of War, he has now once more to attempt French intervention in Egyptian affairs.

So able a man, so eminently practical in all his measures, he is not likely to approve or countenance war with England in such a quarrel, unless he has reason to believe that France will have not only the diplomatic but the military and naval support of Russia. Without that it is altogether unlikely that he will consider the Fashoda play worth the candle. M. Dupuy, who is now Premier, has honourably worked his way from a lowly position in the Education Department to the Presidency of the Chamber, postulant for the Presidency of the Republic, and he is now for the third time Prime Minister. He is a level-headed man, as little likely as his Minister of War to risk everything on a throw of the dice. His presence of mind when an Anarchist threw a bomb into the Chamber of Deputies when he occupied the chair, averted a panic, while preserving and even enhancing the dignity of Parliament. It may be hoped that his calm and courageous temperament will enable him to find means in the present crisis to reconcile the interests of peace with the French *amour propre*. The continuance of M. Lockroy at the Admiralty is particularly fortunate, for no one understands better than he that France cannot hope to keep the seas until she has fortified her coaling stations, and largely added to their number and that her warships are sadly lacking in homogeneity. To make good these requirements will take time, even with peace. Without peace they cannot be supplied at all, and the penalty would be crushing defeat. The present Minister of Marine knows that well and has had the courage to say so, though perhaps not exactly in these words.

LITTLE by little the facts concerning the coup d'etat at Peking are leaking out, the China mail bringing latest details yesterday. Foreseeing the opposition to his schemes likely to be offered by the Empress Dowager, it is now stated, on what is believed to be good authority, that the Emperor had as a preliminary ordered Yuan Shih-Kai to take three thousand men to the capital and carry the Empress Dowager into captivity. Had his scheme been carried out, there is little doubt that all the Emperor's projected reforms would have been effected. But Chinese duplicity stood in the way. Yuan went and told the Viceroy of Chihli, one of the old school of officials, and as a result of a consultation which followed, a messenger was despatched informing Her Majesty of the little drama in which she was expected to play an unwilling part. Her Majesty having in the meantime learnt that Yuan-Shih-Kai and the Emperor had been conferring without her consent, went to ask the reason why, and the Emperor's deposition followed. What are, with Chinese humour, referred to as trials, then began. The Vice-President of the Board of Rites was the first prisoner brought before the tribunal. Nothing could be proved against him except that he had recommended Kang-yu-wei, the Reforming Adviser, to the Emperor's notice. The court therefore merely found that he had been careless in his recommendations, and on that account the punishment they suggested was life-long imprisonment in the dungeons of the Board of Punishments. Other six officials were then arraigned on charges of being "deeply dyed villains and unworthy of mercy." The first day of the trial had neary closed when an edict from the Dowager-Empress arrived, commanding the instant decapitation of the lot. Consequently they were led forth at dusk and beheaded—six of the best men in China amid the jeering of the illiterate populace. In fear and trembling as to what extent the Imperial wrath might go, the censors were about to order the arrest of every relation and friend of the beheaded officials to the number of 240. But the older and more trusted advisers of the dowager prevailed upon her to stay her hand. However, the President of the Board of Rites has been banished to Kashgaria, and the officials, whom the Emperor had superseded have been restored and exalted. Assaults on foreigners quickly followed, and a Secretary to the United States Legation, Mr. Mortimore, of the British Legation was stoned and other prominent foreigners trustled. Prompt measures for protection were taken as if all the Legations and an edict ordering the protection of foreigners and missionaries was issued by the Empress-Dowager. As to the fate of the Emperor no one was quite certain when the China mail left, the Ministers of foreign nations having applied in vain, on the ground that they were accredited to him, to wait upon him. At present next to Li Hung Chang, Jung Lu, the Viceroy of Chihli is the Empress-Dowager's chief adviser. He it was who saved her from capture. He is, it is said a favourite nephew of the Empress-Dowager—the son of her only sister—and that this circumstance alone, if any other were wanting, would have placed him on her side in the conflict, with his Majesty Kuang Hsu and the Reform Party. Naturally since the *coup* Jung Lu has become more powerful than ever, in fact, the most powerful official in the Empire ; for since his recall to Peking he has been appointed not only Generalissimo of the naval and military forces of the Peiyang, but also Comptroller-General of the Affairs of the Board of War, an appointment which places him in supreme control of all the military forces of the Empire and of China's modern fleet. His rank as Grand Councillor and second Grand Secretary further places him at the head of all the civil officials of the Empire with the exception of Li Hung-Chang, who holds the post of Senior Grand Secretary. Life in China has been peculiarly exciting the last two months. We imagine it will be even more so shortly.

THE Presidency plague returns for the past week indicate a further decline in the virulence of the epidemic. As compared with the previous week there were 679 fewer cases and 484 fewer deaths, the week's totals being respectively 5,927 and 4,651. Bombay city returns are slowly but steadily declining, as also are those of Karachi, while in Poona city there was only one plague case, an imported one, which did not prove fatal. Ahmedabad, Khandeish, Ratnagiri, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier District, Thar and Parkar, Mahikantha, Dharampur, Sachin, and Jaujira, were all entirely free during the week. The districts where plague most prevailed were Dharwar, Belgaum, Kolhapur, Satara and Bijapur. Dharwar reports 2,301 cases and 1,813 deaths ; Belgaum, 1,581, and 1,246 ; Kolhapur, 803 and 598 ; Satara, 456 and 371 and Bijapur 144 and 103. Dharwar's figures are appreciably lower than last week's, as also are those of Belgaum. Satara shows a very marked decrease while Bijapur remains almost stationary. Kolhapur is the only locality which records a serious increase, all being by the way set down as indigenous cases. The latest report of Mr. Wingate does not touch upon plague work in the native states ; but so far as other districts are concerned it is satisfactory to know, that steady progress is being made. Since the epidemic broke out, no less than 39,744 persons resident in Dharwar were inoculated, and the plague, after attaining its maximum in the week ending 26th August 1898, declined rapidly, and in the week ending 14th October last 36 attacks and 34 deaths were reported. Unfortunately the spread of plague in the district has been serious. The outbreak in Hubli, the chief town of the Southern Maratha Country, was certain in any case to cause widespread infection ; but this occurring in the rains among villages located in a deep black-soil country, evacuation was out of the question, and hence the mortality has been severe. Now that fair weather is approaching, it is hoped that complete evacuation will be followed by a lessened death roll. In Belgaum it is shown that evacuation, first of infected houses and afterwards of whole streets, was carrried out. The climax was reached in the first week of January, when 66 cases and 63 deaths were reported, and then it gradually declined till the end of May. Owing to the approach of the rains early reoccupation had to be allowed, with the result, that cases began to increase and have continued to rise ever since. The district has never been free, and during the rains the disease soon spread to an alarming extent. Over a thousand cases a week have been reported recently. But it is hoped that it will be possible to put all the people out into the open again, now that the fair weather is upon us. The experiences of Satara have been very similar, and the hopes connected with the fair weather are the same. At Bijapur there will be somewhat greater difficulties to contend with, for the village where plague is most prevalent is on the frontier and the movements of the people will not be so easy to control. In no place is the outlook so hopeful as Dharwar, where inoculation found such favour with the people. Dharwar caught the plague from Hubli and inoculation was at once introduced. So much appreciated is it, that it has been found possible to make a small charge towards covering the cost of the operation.

YESTERDAY Consols declined a fourth ; French rentes half per cent. The relative proportion was exactly the contrary when the heavy fall in Consols took place last week ; the fall in rentes was comparatively slight. A Cabinet Council was held yesterday in London, at which it was expected that matters of supreme importance would be considered.

As a contemporary remarks the appointment of Major-General Burnett to the command of the Poona District will be especially acceptable throughout the Western Presidency, where the General was very popular when he held a staff appointment at Poona a decade back, and was a leading light of the Western India Turf Club.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR MANSFIELD CLARKE, Commanding the Forces in Madras, and Lady Clarke, who had been staying in Watson's Esplanade Hotel, left for Europe yesterday morning by the Austrian Lloyd's steamship Imperator.

MR. A. B. PATTERSON vacates his appointment of Commissioner of the Northern India Salt Revenue, and retires from the Civil Service on December 20th. Mr. R. M. Dane, C.S., Punjab Commission, will, it is understood, succeed him. The appointment goes alternately to the N. W. P. and the Punjab,

A MEETING of the Bombay Medical Union was held last evening, to consider the present position of Professor Haffkine's plague prophylactic. The Hon. Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, who was in the chair, dwelt upon the good results of the prophylastic and called upon the medical men of the city to impress upon the community the guarantee it afforded as a safeguard against plague. A desultory discussion followed, and Professor Haffkine, who was present at the meeting, explained certain difficulties, which were referred to by some of the doctors. A resolution was then formally moved declaring the prophylactic to be the only means of protection against plague. Further discussion on the subject was adjourned till Saturday next.

No decision has yet been come to regarding the reduction of the garrisons at the Malakand, in the Khyber, on the Kohat-Kurram line, and in the Tochi Valley. In any case arrangements will be made to relieve the troops in the spring. Meanwhile the forts on the Samana range are to be strengthened and improved. The work is now to be taken in hand, as the material has already been collected.

IN his letter the Calcutta commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer" notes that Mr. Stephen Ralli—a Vice-President, be it noted, of the Gold Standard Defence Association—and Mr. Lord of the big Manchester firm of Lyon, Lord and Co., are among those who are now anxious to have the Indian currency question settled in co-operation with France and the United States. Not a few leading Calcutta merchants, according to the correspondent, are now on the same side.

MR. JUSTICE A. W. STOGDON, of the Punjab Chief Court retires owing to ill-health.

MAJOR HAMILTON BOWER, we understand, has left England for Hongkong, where he will take steps for raising a regiment of Chinamen.

SURGEON-GENERAL HARVEY, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, left Simla on October 30th on his autumn tour, which will last six weeks.

OWING to his continued ill-health, Mr. Stogdon has decided to resign the Civil Service, instead of coming out to India to resume his appointment of Judge in the Chief Court, as had been his intention.

THIRTY-NINE names on the Jury List, says a Singapore contemporary, bear after them *E.V.*, Efficient Volunteer ; these gentlemen are, in consideration of their services as members of the S. V. A. exempt from jury service. Singapore sets a good example which might well be followed wherever efficient Volunteers are to be found.

THREE of the men in prison at Seoul charged with being implicated in the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Corea were executed at Chinalpo on Oct. 10. After the execution, the mob of natives dragged the bodies through the streets. There was no other violence, but undoubtedly the political situation here is daily becoming more serious.

A HOME Department notifications states that the examination for filling up vacancies in the lower division of the Secretariat of the Government of India and the Government of Bengal will be held in Calcutta, Allahabad and Lahore in January 1899 ; the exact date to be notified hereafter. The probable number of vacancies is fourteen under the Government of India, and fourteen under the Government of Bengal.

THE following punitive terms have been imposed on the Guri Khels who were the principal Mahsud offenders in the daring raid at Jani Khel on the 3rd September—the paymant of the customary blood money and compensation for the men killed and wounded ; the restoration of all animals carried off, and of any ransom money paid for them, and the value of animals killed or permanently injured, and the payment of a fine of Rs. 800.

ORDERS are expected shortly from England regarding the return of the Indian regiments now serving on the East Coast of Africa and in the Uganda Protectorate. It seems unlikely that the wing of the 4th Bombay Rifles will be detained much longer, as the Ogaden question has been settled satisfactorily. The 27th Baluchis can scarcely be moved down to Mombassa *en route* for India until the 1st Uganda Rifles reach Uganda itself, which will apparently be about Christmas.

THE B. I. S. N. Company have presented a gold watch with a suitable inscription to Mr. J. O'Sullivan, the second officer of the Company's s.s. "Vadala." Some time back, it will be remembered, the s.s. "Vadala" started from Colombo for Bombay, and when about 15 miles from Colombo the propeller shaft broke, and the vessel was perfectly helpless. Mr. O'Sullivan sailed back to Colombo harbour in the ship's gig and brought the sister ship of the "Vadala," which towed her safely back to Colombo. The crew of the boat have received a month's salary in recognition of their work.

IT is confidently affirmed by the Japanese vernacular newspapers that the Ministry has decided to float 200 million *yen* worth of bonds in Europe ; namely, 160 millions of Public Undertakings Bonds and 40 millions of Railway Bonds. A British syndicate is said to have offered to take the loans at 4 per cent., paying 90 for the bonds, but the Government expects better terms. There is a question as to whether the whole should be taken at once, or whether the loan should be floated by instalments as required. The latter plan appears most economical at first sight, but possibly the terms obtained by taking the whole loan at once would be so much better as to outweigh the disadvantage of having to pay interest during longer period.

A WEIHSIEN, Shantung correspondent says during the past few days October 10 three different corps of prospectors from Tsingtao have passed through this city *en route* for the several coal fields, west and southwest. Among these were Herr Hildebrand, who has figured prominently in China for some years, and forming a distinct corps, are Captain Castendyck of Berlin and Dr. Bruchrucker of Karlsruhe who have just made a tour of the province in the interest of a German coal syndicate, and incidentally to ascertain the whereabouts and probable area and quality of any mineral deposits that may be of commercial interest. We hope that they may not be disappointed in the quality of coal in the several districts, for without good fuel the projected railway, as well as the port at Tsingtao, would fare ill indeed. A prominent German firm of Shanghai has already purchased a tract of bituminous coal lands within 10 miles of here.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred at Srinagar, on Saturday night, in which the Maharajganj, or New Bazaar, as it is called by Europeans, the State School, the City Dispensary, the City Telegraph and Post Office, and many houses were completely destroyed, one pandit, a cloth merchant, was burnt alive, and several were injured. The Maharajganj was built by the late Maharaja Ranbir Singh in 1871 : it was the centre of the mercantile business and was an ornament to the city. The fire commenced from a wood-seller's hut at 5 o'clock, but before help was available it assumed uncontrollable dimension. Fortunately there was full moonlight and no wind, otherwise the fire could not have been kept within bounds, as this part of the city is very much congested. By midnight the spread of the fire was arrested by dismantling the houses around the centre of its activity. The flames are not yet out. The loss of property is estimated at over ten lakhs of rupees. The water works fire pumps were of inestimable service. The authorities rendered great help. The Maharaja sent telegrams from Jummu urging every effort to extinguish the fire and render all possible assistance to the distressed.

ARE we on the eve of tight money? asks the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer*. This week there has been a distinctly firmer feeling in the money market. A good deal of money lying at short notice with banks was called up, and 3 1-2 per cent. to 4 per cent. was offering for short money, while loans on Government paper at lower than 4 per cent were difficult to negotiate. The increased demand appears to have been mainly due, however, to the political position and to the tightening of money in London, which produced the desire among banking institutions here to be well prepared for contingencies. So far as the up-country demand for money is concerned, it is rather falling off than increasing. The cultivators of jute have sold about half their crop, and are now buying piece-goods and other imports. Thus the inflow of specie into Calcutta at present is just about equal to the outflow. The more pacific news regarding Fashoda, combined with the fact that the Bank of England on Thursday did not raise its rate from 4 per cent., should prevent our money market from becoming any dearer for the moment. At the same time the cotton crop requirements will in the course of another month or so probably begin to tell on Bombay, while, by another two months, the Burma demand will set in and draw money from here. The tendency therefore appears to be for money to get somewhat dearer by December, while by January it will probably become tight and even stringent.

THE hearing of the case in which six villagers of Baraset stand charged with an assault on and wrongful confinement of Mr. H. Mayston, an officiating Superintendent in the Telegraph Department was resumed on Saturday at Baraset before Amrita Lal Makerji, Subdivisional Officer. The local police conducted the prosecution, and the accused were defended by a native pleader. The case seems to excite very little interest as far as the natives of Baraset are concerned. The *shikari* and coolie who were with the complainant on the day of the occurrence, corroborated Mr. Mayston's evidence as to what took place. The police officer who investigated the case gave formal evidence as to how he arrested the accused and obtained possession of the watch. This closed the case for the prosecution and the Magistrate drew up charges of rioting, assault, wrongful confinement and extortion against all the accused. In reply to the charges two prisoners pleaded guilty ; three set up a plea of *alibi* ; and the first accused, the collecting member of the village *punchayet*, while admitting possession of the watch, denied there was any extortion practised or intended. The complainant, he urged, had injured a village boy and adequate compensation was demanded, but as the villagers believed the complainant to be a private soldier security was demanded and given. The watch was a pledge to be redeemed on payment of two rupees. The villagers had openly given a receipt for the watch in good faith, and under the circumstances there had been no extortion and he therefore pleaded not guilty to the charge He also pleaded not guilty to the other charges. At this stage the hearing was further adjourned.

THE *Daily Telegraph's* Shanghai correspondent says the Emperor of China is certainly a prisoner. It is believed that he is detained on an island in the palace grounds. Chang Ying Huan is said to have been killed by order of the Empress while proceeding to exile.

THE firm of Cotta, at Munich, announces the impending publication of the genuine memoir of Bismarck, written (or dictated) and revised by the late Prince himself. The work, edited by the well-known Bismarckian historiographer, Herr Horst Kohl, is to appear early in November, under the title "Recollections and Reflections." In the meantime, others who came into touch with Bismarck are now publishing their recollections. A correspondent of the Leipsic "Neuste Nachrichten" has collated Bismarck's utterances regarding the Empress Frederick, as reported by Herr Moritz Busch, with those he himself heard from Bismarck's own lips. He states that of the Empress Frederick the Prince spoke in quite friendly terms as follows :—"She is a clever woman, but she has always remained intrinsically an English woman. If she speaks of 'our' troops, 'our' Ambassador, she always means the British troops and Lord Augustus Loftus, or who ever is there at the time. I wish German Princesses who marry foreigners had something of that too. The statement that at the time of my dismissal I begged her to mediate—even with tears—is, of course, humbug. But we were on decidedly good terms with one another, especially in the last years, though I often had to vex her, as in the case of the Battenberger. Our relation was not based on love, but on mutual respect. Once when I went to Charlottenburg to report, she even pushed up a chair for me herself. Indeed, the Emperor Frederick always made a point of showing regard to my convenience. Afterwards, indeed, a change took place in that respect." The new version is certainly a welcome one ; and it is to be hoped it is as true as it is welcome.

THERE is an appreciative notice of Hubert Howard, who lost his life so unfortunately at Omdurman, in the "Information Gazette," a new Oxford periodical. "Hubert Howard seemed self-designed" we read, "for a career whose speed should rival that of," Charles Mordaunt ; whose love of war should pass that of Thomas Cochrane. The Earl of Peterboroug and the Earl of Dundonald were indeed in these points worth

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The report of the formation of a British emergency squadron, is confirmed.

Extraordinary activity prevails at both naval and military centres.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says, that the mobilization of the Militia and Volunteers has been decided upon.

Nov. 1.

The French papers are surprised by the war preparations of Great Britain, inasmuch as the intention of France to evacuate Fashoda has been clearly indicated.

PREPARATIONS BY GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Government has ordered the Manufacture of 200 six inch wire guns, and large stores of provisions have been shipped to Malta and Gibraltar.

Orders have also been received at Dover to be prepared to carry out an immediate mobilisation scheme for the defence of the port,

A telegram received in Colombo states, that extraordinary activity prevails at Honkong regarding Naval movements. On Sunday the Naval Commanders and heads of Naval Departments at Hongkong held a conclave. H. M. S. Immortalite prepares for sea immediately, while the Barfleur, Grafton and Powerful, are being rapidly victualled and placed on a war footing. The Iphigenia and Algerine have been ordered from Shanghai to Wei-Hai-Wei, and the Phœnix from Yangtse ports to Shanghai. The flagship Eclipse is proceeding from Trincomalee and all of Her Majesty's ships are "at the end of the wire."

H. M. S. Assaye, which was to have left yesterday for Karachi, has been ordered to remain in Bombay where the Naval Force is now strong.

The P. & O. Co's s. s. Verona, which has been chartered by the Admiralty as a transport and storeship, auxiliary to H. M. S Tyne in the Mediterranean, and which is now lying in the Prince's Dock, completing her fittings, will leave Bombay for Malta, on the 10th instant, with about 200 men of the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, who are proceeding on transfer to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment now stationed at the above place. The above troops are now at Devlali, and will be brought to Bombay in a special troop train on the morning of the 10th instant.

AMERICA CLAIMS THE PHILIPPINES.

Nov. 1.

The American Commissioners to the Peace Conference at Paris have demanded the absolute cession of the Philippines to the United States.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

The Porte in a fresh Note to the four Powers renew its demand for the right to maintain garrisons in Crete, and to have a voice in the appointment of a Governor for the Island.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Oct. 31.

M. Dupuy has formed the following Cabinet. :—

M. Dupuy—Premier and Minister of the Interior.

M. de Freycinet—Minister of War.

M. Delcasse—Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M Lockroy—Minister of Marine.

THE IMPERIAL PILGRIMAGE.

His Majesty the Emperor William has decided to curtail his tour.

It is stated that this decision is owing to European complications.

The Emperor and Empress attended the consecration of the Church of the Redeemer at Jerusalem, the ceremony being conducted with great pomp.

ANOTHER FRONTIER OUTRAGE.

WIRES CUT IN THE KHYBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

The Khyber telegraph wire was cut two miles beyond Jamrud on Sunday night.

RECRUITS FOR THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Twenty-two medical officers will be admitted to the Indian Medical Service in the February Examination.

LAND GRANT TO A NATIVE OFFICER.

The annual land grant to native officers of local corps and Hyderabad contingent has been bestowed this year on Subadar—Major Durga Singh, Bahadur, of the Bhopal Battalion.

EURASIAN ARTILLERY.

PROJECT NOT APPROVED.

Regarding the reported proposal for the formation of a corps of Eurasian Artillery, it appears that this question came before the Government of India in connection with the recent proposals to raise additional garrison artillery to replace the batteries employed on the frontier. While Government, however, are desirous of helping to afford suitable employment for Eurasians, this particular proposal has been for the time being at any rate, negatived on the ground, I understand, that the duties of garrison artillery are unsuited to the physique of the Eurasians who are likely be available.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Brigadier General T. Ventris, Major Grantham, 3rd Bombay Cavalry and Major Davison, 2nd Bombay Lancers, have been permitted to return to duty.

Captain Creagh, 21st Bombay Infantry, has been granted two months' extension of leave, and Commander Barwick and Lieutenant Windham R. I. M. six months each.

THE VICEROY'S DEPARTURE.

The Viceroy's departure from Simla on the 7th will be an imposing function with Volunteer and Gurkha guards of honour and Military officials in review order at the Viceregal Lodge to say goodbye.

THE CAVALRY CAMP NEAR DELHI.

The particulars of the approaching Cavalry Camp near Delhi are now officially published. The 5th Bombay Cavalry will be attached to the 6th Brigade from Cawnpore to Aligar and the 15th Bombay Light Infantry in the 1st Brigade from Meanmir to Umballa, while a small detachment of Bengal Sappers and Miners will be attached to eaah division. Both divisions will be in camp near Delhi from the 7th to the 16th January next, and everything throughout will approximate as far as possible, to field service conditions. British Regiments comprising three service squadrons and Native Regiments being each 500 strong.

BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

RANGOON, Nov. 1.

Private Birch, South Staffords, beat Private Lowe, Suffolks, for Rs. 250 a-side, half gate money amounting to nearly 2,000, and heavy-weight boxing championship Burma. Lowe was knocked out in four rounds.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

At the Municipal meeting to-day it was decided to appoint a committee to enquire into the allegations made by a number of nurses who recently deserted their posts at the General Hospital. The nurses allege that the duties of the medical officers were delegated to the recently appointed matron, Sister Ida. The same meeting, by a majority, refused to place higher officials on the same footing as the European Government officers as regards leave rules.

ARREST OF DACOITS.

POONA, Nov. 1.

The Police Inspector of Nasik, on special duty, in hunting out dacoits met a gang of five men armed in the neighbourhood of the village in Thanna on the borders of Nasik and immediately went in pursuit, but the dacoits fled. The police fired, and the latter returned the fire but nothing happened. Later on the police arrested two of the dacoits, while three escaped. Jewan Mahadoo, Chief Constable, arrested seven docoits in the Thana district; he found some property belonging to the former dacoities committed in the Nasik district; they had also guns and swords; some of them belong to Sakhias gang, and others to Hybuttis.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Lieutenant-General Low, Commanding Bombay Forces, leaves Poona for Bombay on Thursday afternoon to meet General Lockhart. The Commander-in-Chief expects to arrive on Friday morning. General Low returns to Poona on Friday evening.

THE MISSING RIFLE.

Private Harris of the Warwickshire Regiment having reported the loss of his Lee Metford Rifle whilst in Bombay it was found here amongst the heavy baggage.

DEPARTURE OF THE WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT.

The first portion of the Warwickshire left this afternoon by special mixed troop train for Bellary; the remainder leaves to-morrow.

PLAGUE IN THE POONA, AHMEDNAGAR AND SATARA DISTRICTS.

There were 11 cases and 6 deaths recorded in the district yesterday. A Mahomedan Police Constable at Miraj buried his sister in the compound of his house in which she died of plague. The authorities are prosecuting him. The plague is still bad in Ahmednagar; the inhabitants are leaving their houses and staying in huts. The plague in some of the Satara villages is increasing; the authorities are taking good precautions.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Oct. 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malacca arrived here yesterday morning.

PORTSAID, Oct. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 20-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 3-8
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 13-16
Bar Silver	28 1-4

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC INOCULATION.

MEETING OF THE BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Medical Union was held yesterday evening, in the rooms of the Union, Readymoney Building, to discuss the present position of Professor Haffkine's plague prophylactic inoculation. The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna was in the chair

The chairman in opening the proceedings, read the notice convening the meeting. He then referred to the ravages made by plague during the last two years and the measures adopted to check its onward progress. He remarked that the measures taken by the authorities were the best possible that could be devised, but they failed to bring about the expected results. He referred to the prophylactic prepared by Professor Haffkine and the stages through which it had passed during the last two years and a half. The efficacy of the prophylactic had now been established, and inoculation had been advocated by the *Lancet*, the British Medical Journal, and other medical authorities. Dr. Bhalchandra next described the process of preparing the prophylactic, and observed that he found nothing objectionable in its preparation. There was a belief that inoculation was not suitable to little children, but he found that the belief was not well founded. It was proved to be suitable both to children and old people. As for himself, he had not met with any case in which inoculation had done positive harm, though in some cases it had not done much good, while in others it had done positive good. He then proceeded to give the particulars of several cases of inoculation which had come under his observation, and said that all the facts he had gathered, were in favour of inoculation. Dr. Bhalchandra next gave statistics relating to the persons inoculated in jails and other establishments both in Bombay and in the Presidency.

In answer to a question put by one of the members, Professor Haffkine here explained the method in which the statistics of inoculated and uninoculated persons were being prepared for the purpose of comparison.

The chairman continuing his remarks said that the figures which he had placed before the meeting went to show that those who got themselves inoculated more than once, enjoyed greater immunity from attacks of plague than those who were only once inoculated. There was an impression among some medical practitioners that inoculation did harm to women with child in a serious manner, but, experiments made at Hubli proved that the belief was unfounded. He concluded by saying that it was the opinion of all sensible persons that at present inoculation was the only safeguard against plague, and it was the duty of medical men of this city to enlighten the public in this matter.

Professor Haffkine explained certain details in connection with the preparation of mortality returns. He also described the method in which the virus was applied and remarked that the drugs that were employed for inoculation were quite harmless, and it was impossible that they could bring on an attack of plague.

In answer to an inquiry made by Dr. Deshmukh, Professor Haffkine said that the microbes used in the prohylactic were liable to be destroyed before the fluid was injected in the human body.

Dr. Pearse remarked that there was an apprehension in the minds of some doctors that inoculated persons were a source of danger to the uninoculated with whom they came in contact, but that was not true.

Professor Haffkine pointed out that instead of inoculation proving a danger to the uninoculated, it had protected persons who before inoculation had been attacked with the disease. In answer to Dr. Sukhia, Professor Haffkine promised to afford every facility to medical practitioners, who were desirous of examining the blood of inoculated persons and those with whom they had been in contact during the days following their inoculation.

The chairman then proposed, and Dr. Shroff seconded the following resolution: "This meeting is of opinion that considering the data now available, and the satisfactory results of the observations collected regarding the protective effect of Professor Haffkine's plague prophylactic, the time has now arrived for the profession to make a definite pronouncement on the subject and invite the public to resort freely to the protective treatment as the only safeguard against plague. (2) The immunity derived from inoculation when done with a full dose appears to last for at least six months, but there is the possibility of its lasting much longer. (3) From the observations collected lately, it appears that a second inoculation one ten days or so after the first further increases the incidence of plague in those who resort to inoculation, and it is likely that a third inoculation if such be practicable, would increase the immunity still further. The public are therefore invited to resort to at least two inoculations, and even to a third if practicable. The duration of protection is also likely to be enhanced by such a repetition. (4.) This meeting of medical men, who have had a wide experience of inoculation in persons of all positions, ages and constitutions, declares emphatically that rumours of inoculation originating different diseases such as leprosy, syphilis, etc., are devoid of any foundation; that considering the nature of the prophylactic, which does not contain any living germs, such an eventuality is absolutely impossible, and that there are no facts to show that inoculation aggravates any existing ailments, despite the rare and isolated instances which may at first suggest such an idea."

Further discussion on the subject was adjourned till Saturday next.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

UNDER Rugby Union rules, matches were won on Saturday by Blackheath against Gloucester, London Scottish against Rosslyn Park, Newport against Old Merchant Taylors, Swansea against Penarth, Neath against Cardiff, and Leicester against Manchester.—Under Association rules, matches in the first division of the League competition were won by Sheffield United against Bury, Sunderland against West Bromwich Albion, Stoke against Liverpool, Burnley against Newcastle United, Everton against Bolton Wanderers, Blackburn Rovers against Sheffield Wednesday, and Aston Villa against Preston North End. Matches were drawn between Notts County and Notts Forest and Wolverhampton Wanderers and Derby County.

The trial match at Warrington on Wednesday was of very little use to the Union, either financially or in the way of guiding the Committee in the matter of selection. The three thousand spectators who were present would probably pay expenses, but that was perhaps all, as there was a good sum to pay before it was possible to count profits. The match might very well have been dispensed with, for it would have been just as easy to select the team against Cheshire without it. Several players who had been selected to play were absent, and notable among these was Martin, of Oldham, who is still given one of the wing positions. It is interesting to note in this connection that the Northern Union is making a determined stand on the "genuine employment" clause of its new rules. It will be the sincere hope of everyone interested in the game that it will be able to carry out its excellent intentions. It is not the fault of the Union, perhaps, that there are backsliders, or that clubs endeavour to evade the rules, and in the same way it is absurd for the Union to take offence at the criticisms of those outside its own body who are in a position to see things. If it can be shown by a season's experiment that it is possible to carry on the Union's remarkable schems of semi-professionalism, well and good. In the meantime it is open to one to think that, just as the six shillings-a-day-idea theory entirely failed, so will the genuine-employment idea fail. However, let it have a trial.

The Union had very little difficulty in selecting a powerful team for the match against Cheshire. The county has probably not been represented by a better fifteen for some years. Batey makes an excellent full back, and there is a three-quarter line that will certainly not lack anything in the way of experience. Valentine's selection was perhaps not justified on his recent play, but he is a capital judge of the game and a great support to players who have not the confidence to rely upon themselves. Valentine, it is understood, proposes to retire at the end of this season. Like A. J. Gould, Valentine has rendered great service to the game, and he is entitled to all the honour that can be paid him. He is not exactly the Grace of the football field, but in the immediate district of Manchester he has exercised considerable influence, and rendered his club and the Rugby game great service.

Most of those selected for the game against Cheshire are old stagers, but they are players still in their prime. Traynor gave quite a brilliant display in the trial game, and there is little doubt that the combination at three-quarter back will he excellent. Pearson and Griffiths at half back will have opposed to them Robinson and Jolley of Runcorn, and it is not altogether certain that they will have much the better of the argument, unless, as is most likely, the Lancashire forwards settle matters by carrying all before them. A comparison of the two teams suggests that this is just what they will do. Still, there is the probability that the game at Stockport on Saturday next may prove rather more interesting than most people think. Cheshire have very few clubs to select from, but they have at least the advantage of combination.

The last of this season's international water polo matches was played at Aberdeen on Wednesday, when the Welshmen opposed the Scottish team. The latter was a much weaker one than that which met England a few days previous, but it was expected that it was quite strong enough to ensure a victory. Wales played a slightly different team to the one usually relied upon for intercountry meetings. The game was unusually rough and closely fought out, and in the end neither side had been able to score, a pointless draw resulting. The Scottish players were weak in front of goal, whilst the Welsh custodian was in splendid form, and repelled all attempts to beat him. Last year only a goal divided the teams, Scotland winning by three to two, but that was in Wales.

The number of galas arranged for the present month may be taken to indicate the closing of the season. Naturally with so many hundred clubs in the country all desirous of promoting a gala during the month of September or October there is sure to be a clashing, and as the number of prominent swimmers is somewhat limited there is a great demand for their services. An array of talent has been secured by the champion club for their gala on Friday night. Nuttall, the world's champion; Tyers, ex-amateur champion; Jarvis the present amateur champion; Derbyshire, the short distance championship; P. Lister, the holder of the 1,000 yards Northern championship; Percy Cavill, ex-amateur champion of Australia; the veteran J. B. Johnson and David Billington, who is described as the boy champion of the world, have all been secured. The final tie of the schoolboy squadron championship of Manchester, which was instituted by the Osborne Club, will be decided, whilst an attractive race will be the one for the "C. E. Schwann Challenge Shield," open to the Parliamentary division of North Manchester members of the Osborne Club. The replayed semi-final tie for Lancashire club championship is included in the programme, the home team being opposed by Newton Heath, who defeated Everton, the holders, a few weeks ago.

Slaves of the step in bicyle riding can free themselves from that circuitous, clumsy, and inconvenient style of mounting and dismounting by a very little practice at mounting from the side. It is rarely that a bicycle is so high built as to make the simpler, safer, speedier method impossible. So many who mount by the step are unaware of the better method that it may be useful to indicate it briefly. The learner had better avail himself of a curbstone. Stand alongside the machine on its left, holding its handles. Then wheel it forward (or spin the hind wheel) until the right pedal is in the early part of its downdard stroke. Put the right foot on it, and take your seat. Press firmly with the right foot, thus starting the machine, and at the same moment remove the left foot from the ground and—the important point—catch the left pedal, first time as it comes over the top part of its course, so that you may be ready to keep the machine in motion. The need for the curbstone soon disappears, and the mount may be effected from the ground level, with perhaps a little tip-toe work occasionally on a shelving road.

The advantages of this method of mounting are numerous. It is just as easy to learn to do it on one side of the machine as on the other, so there is no necessity to stroll round the machine to the step side to clamber on. It involves less "finding" of the pedals. The step mounter poises in the air, and has to find his seat and both pedals before he is under way. By this method he is seated and has one foot in position before starting. In dismounting from the rising pedal in a converse manner the stepless mothod is far quicker and neater. Besides, the step is a dangerous projection in case of emergency when a hurried dismount is necessary, and the stepless machine does not scrape and spoil others against which it may be stored in a shed or guard's van. The step is a relic of the "ordinary" days, when only a vaulting trick rider could mount without it.

Some of the leading makes of machine next season will have a mechanism of adjusting rear wheels for the purpose of correcting chain wear, in such a manner that the chain wheels shall remain in perfect alignment. The idea is not new, but the adoption of it has been long delayed. Yet it is vitally necessary for perfect running that the rear wheel be accurately placed central in the forks and in alignment with the frame. In the standard machine of to-day this adjustment has to be made by the eye alone, and the average man meddling with his machine seldom has a trained "straight eye," and his good judgment of whether a wheel is central or not is often hindered by the unequal curvature or cracking if the chain stays, or by the concealment of one of them within a gear-case. A simple system of adjusting a wheel fore and aft in the frame without altering the angle it makes in the rear forks is badly wanted.

Many of the later critics of the new departure in frame building, reintroducing curved tubes—which were years ago discarded—in place of straight ones, are beginning to find that the elasticity of such a frame is imaginary and imperceptible. That view at first found very few adherents, but it seems the most reasonable one. Curved tubes of sufficient give to be elastic would give way when ridden, as the whole of the alleged elasticity or "spring" is in the members of the frame itself, and not, of course, provided for at the angles of the frame. But it is universally admitted that the new curved frame does not whip, which proves that though curved the tubes are strong and uninjured, and differ in appearance only from a rectilineal frame.

A steering lock which can by any possibility come into action and fix the steering while the machine is a most dangerous accessory, and in order to make assurance doubly sure in this respect it is perhaps safest to use a steering lock which does not depend on a spring to control it. The friction band on the steering column is free from risk, as well as the type in which a detachable peg is fixed into two holes and when not in use is carried by the rider. Even locks which seem out of the way of casual accident may under exceptional circumstances be put on unawares. A lady suffered this way recently, and was pitched off into a hedge. Her lock seemed out of harm's way, as it was on the top tube, behind the steering part, but she was carrying a book on the handle-bar, and this swung against the lock spring and forced the catch into action.

Messrs. Innes have added to their "Isthmian Library" "The World of Golf," by Mr. Garden Smith. Mr. Smith has previously published a volume on the game, so that one feels a little doubtful about welcoming this. There is no great harm in writting a book on golf, but to produce two is a serious matter. Charles Lamb's club of damned play-wrights would not tolerate one who had been twice damned. I do not suggest that Mr. Smith's first book suffered condemnation; it is merely that while an action may be admirable its duplication may be detestable. However, we will give Mr. Smith the benefit of the doubt; but I wish that, unless there is something fresh to say, writers on golf would exclude all reference to the origin of the game. I am tired of the Dutch people with their mallets on the seashore, but then I am tired, too, of the "overworked city man who has found in golf the health-giving," &c. I am one of this kind myself, and I am tired of him. I do not want to hear any more that "young Tom" got the champion belt, because he won it three times in succession—nay, there are times when I would even inscribe the name of "old Tom" himself on the oyster-shell, but then, I have never seen old Tom. It is cheering in the chapter on East Lothian links to come across such phrases as "the Roman galleys, with their strenuous crews," and "Knox's stern and ascetic eye." They have not much to do with golf, but then I like irrelevance, and can do something in that way myself. Golf is really such a circumscribed subject. I like, too, to read of "the two Vardens, with their finely cut features and fists like legs of mutton," and the "fair-haired child called Hilton," who used to watch "Johnny Ball." Here comes the advantage of dealing with a literary man.

However, though I often agree with Mr. Smith, I find some things at which to cavil. I cannot agree that trees are always bad hazards, though most golfers seem to think so; and if good golf clubs—meaning drivers and the like—are "surprisingly rare," I must think myself surprisingly fortunate in getting hold of them. I am sorry that Mr. Smith supports the inhuman proposal to forbid the advice of the caddie. His argument seems to me to point to the absolute abolition of caddies. And why will he not let us wear flannels on a hot day? To talk of the incongruity of a cricketer who should go to Lord's in knicker-bokers and hob-nailed boots is strikingly irrelevent. However, I must not lay too much stress on points of difference when I can find so much with which to agree. The personal reminiscences in "Twenty Years Since" are interesting, and Mr. Smith's own drawings, which are here reproduced, are a pleasant change from the ordinary photographs, and add much to the pleasure of the book. But what can one make of references to our "golfing Titians, like Blackwell and Rolland"—no, reader, he does not mean "Titans," because he continues—"our Holbeins, like Herd, Kirkaldy, and Balfour-Melville, and our little Dutch masters, like Hilton, Kirkaldy, and Bernard Sayers"? We are told, too that "the Velasquez of golf has not yet arisen." No, nor the Izaak Walton.

Mr. Smith has the aid of three collaborators. Mr. M'Geagh contributes a chapter on "Three Famous Irish Golf Links"—Portrush, Newcastle, and Portsalon; Mr. Van Tassel Sutphen writes on "Golf in America," and Miss Amy Pascoe, an ex-champion—if such a horrid term is permissible,—upon "Ladies' Golf." Miss Pascoe gives an interesting account of the development of golf among women, and it appears that this is by no means so modern a matter as is often supposed. It would seem rather rash for a lady to pass in review the styles and accomplishments of her rivals, but Miss Pascoe has the tact to avoid the possibility of offence.

The Manchester Club is an enterprising organisation, and it is about to do something to earn the thanks of local golfers. Taking advantage of the presence of a galaxy of talent at the St. Annes meeting, it has invited Vardon, Herd, Taylor, and Kirkaldy to play over the Trafford Park course on Saturday, October 22. I understand that the professionals will play a 36-hole match, beginning in the morning at eleven o'clock, and resuming in the afternoon at two o'clock. The club will be glad to welcome golfers as spectators of this interesting little meeting. Personally, I like to have a round myself on a Saturday, but, really, such a combination of great men is very tempting.

I commend to the attention of some of my friends the reply given by the editor of "Golf" to a correspondent. He thinks that "the players in a match competition ought to play the strict match game, which, of course, includes stymies, and that if they omit to do this they are liable to disqualification."

At the St Andrews autumn meeting the business meeting of the club came to no conclusions of a violently revolutionary character. A proposition to increase the membership by 100, with an entrance fee of 20 guineas and a subscription of five guineas, was negatived. A proposal from the Royal Liverpool of an International match was unanimously rejected. The actual motive which brought about so decisive a verdict is not stated, but I am inclined to think that the members are right. So long as we avoid the selection of a representative side, with the inevitable charges of club nepotism and injustice, we have a secure buffer between us and any Golf League. But perhaps the meeting was prompted by a commendable resolve to know neither Greek nor barbarian in the game, to avoid racial distinctions and comparisons, and so to set an example to the followers of a sister art this side of the Tweed.

The Rules Committee sat with the importance, in circumstances and result, of a labour conciliation board. "The press representatives were informed" that the revision of the rules must stand over until the May meeting, so we must jog along as best we can this winter. However, this Committee was far from idle. They published five decisions—will golfers in future have to fill their library shelves with volumes of reports of decided cases, classified, under the last rule, into law and equity?—of questions submitted to them sitting as a court of appeal. The fact that these questians could possibly arise is a strong argument for revision, but surely this august tribunal should never have been troubled with questions about which, even under the present rules, there seems no doubt. I pick out one at random as a fair specimen:—"Q. In playing on the green during a gale of wind a player took his putter and prepared to address the ball. He had not touched the ball, ground, or grass when a gust of wind blew the ball several inches from its position. The opponent claimed that this was a stroke. A. As the player did not touch the ball, or, by touching anything, move it, it was not a stroke." Here, too, the answer seems to confuse the issue. The point is that the ball had not been addressed. The answer seems to cover the case in which the ball moves while the club is actually addressing it. The influence of the wind must often be a matter of opinion.

THE *Standard's* correspondent in Constantinople says the three Western Powers are resolved not even to discuss the question of leaving Turkish garrisons in the fortified towns in Crete, as stipulated by the Porte in its reply to the Ultimatum, as that would certainly lead to disturbances and probably even to the massacre of the troops and the Moslem inhabitants. This danger will be amicably pointed out to the Porte.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

OUR Rajkote correspondent writes:—The departmental inquiry into the charges laid against Messrs Ladhabhai, Motichand, Manekchand and Mulchand finished on the 25th instant, and they are given 15 days, time to submit their written statements.

Bai Shri Vaghelima, mother of Kumar Ladhubha, half-brother of the late Thakore Saheb of Rajkote, intends to show that the minor chief of Rajkote and others were only purchased, and will apply to the Agency to be allowed costs of litigation from the state treasury.

At last the intelligence has proved true, that Rao Bahadur Gunpatrao Narayan Laud, who has done so much good in both Wankaner and Rajkote, shortly proceeds to Palitana as Karbhari on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,000. His unostentatious ways and straightforward work have endeared him to the subjects of both the states, where he will be always cheerfully remembered. Rao Bahadur Chamanray Harrai, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Halar, an equally honest and energetic officer, will in all likelihood take charge from him on the 1st proximo. It is gratifying to learn that Government have kindly consented to keep Mr. Laud's lien on the post of the Manager Rajkote state.

H. H. Sir Mansinhji, K. C. I. E., Chief of Palitana, is expected to arrive here on a visit to the Political Agent in three or four days. H. H. has been personally managing the affairs of the state to the great satisfaction of his subjects of all classes with whom he is so popular.

H. H. Sir Waghji, G.C.I.E., Thakore Saheb of Morvi, laid the foundation stone of a large temple to be erected at his capital town near the railway station, at a cost of about two lacs of rupees. The ceremony was performed on the Dusserah holiday, in presence of a large assemblage. Our native preacher, Mr. Narayan Vishnu Balm, who has distinguished himself for his labour in the cause of religion, addressed the meeting in a most appropriate manner, extolling H. H. for his religious and benevolent feelings.

It is almost settled that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will on his return from Kathiawar pay a visit to Palanpur on the 2nd December next, and perform the ceremony of investiture of the Insignia of G. C. I. E. bestowed by the Queen-Empress on His Highness Sir Sher Makmad Khanji, Dewan of Palanpur the next morning. H. H. is a model ruler, and has earned the high distinction by his popular and enlightened administration. His capable and energetic chief Minister, Rao Bahadur Dulabhji Dharamshi Ved, has now set himself the task of making preparations for the reception of His Excellency, who, it is said, will leave Palanpur on the same day.

It is rumoured that the disputes between the Junagarh State and prince Edalkhanji will be referred to a commission, composed of one British officer and two chiefs.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

THE Currency Committee, writes the Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, has resumed its sittings, but it is not considered likely that sufficient progress will be made to enable any report to be issued, until the spring. Among the witnesses to be examined, are Mr. Donald Graham, C. I. E., of Messrs Graham and Company; Mr. Cheetham, of Messrs. Kilburn and Company; and Mr. Cruickshank, of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Company. I have been shown a most interesting correspondence between a high authority on currency at home, whose name were I at liberty to mention it, would not fail to carry great weight, and a leading Calcutta banker. After a careful perusal of the evidence given before the committee, this authority is confirmed in the conclusions—that bi-metallism and a return to open mints are impossible; that there is no real objection to a 1s. 4d. rupee; that no scheme will be finally complete without convertibility; and that convertibility demands perfect solvency and good credit on the part of the Indian Government. There are several other points, however, on which he is not quite so clear. These are:—Should India have a gold currency or only a gold standard (his inclination is to the latter at first at any rate)? What should the margin be? Have we yet arrived at a normal state in which we can say the rupee is worth 1s 4d.? If not, might it not be as well to wait for the experience of one or two years more—without exceptional borrowing on suspension of Council Bills—in order to see whether the average exchange is maintained at 1s. 4d.? And if so, cannot the Government in the meantime so use its balances, as to prevent the stringency of last year recurring next spring? On the other hand, with regard to the proposal of Sir Frank Forbes Adam, that India should conjointly with America open her mints to both gold and silver on the basis of 22 to 1 equivalent to a rupee at 1s 4d). I have also seen correspondence from a source, most likely to be well informed to the effect that the proposal is attracting a deal of attention in all circles. It appears that a number of the most prominent of the gold monometallists in London, Manchester and Glasgow have expressed themselve entirely in accord with Sir Forbes Adam's recommendation. Chief among these are, Mr. Stephen Ralli, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Gold Standard Defence Association, and Mr. George Lord, of Messrs. Lyon, Lord and Co., Manchester, and Chairman of the Manchester and County Bank. The writer of the letter to which I am now referring, met both these gentlemen the week the mail left, and they were fully in accord with Sir Forbes Adam on this point. Here in Calcutta, I could also give the names of several leading merchants who are in favour of the proposal. Doubtless the Currency Committee will take further evidence upon it. The main question now is—What is the feeling of America regarding silver? It is only a year ago that the bimetallic proposal was made to India, and then Sir James Westland treated it with bare courtesy.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE REBEL LAMB LYING DOWN WITH THE SPANISH LION.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Hongkong on October 13, says:—Last night, too late for publication, we received a notification from Don Jose de Navarro, the Spanish Consul at this port, to the effect that the chief of the rebels, Perfecto Poblador, with thirty-eight of his lieutenants and about 4000 men in the Visayas, submitted on the 9th ult., without any conditions, to the Spanish Government, and have acknowledged the authority of the Governor-General of the Southern Philippines. His Excellency has replied through the Spanish officers Paoli and Crespejon granting complete forgiveness, and advising the natives to return to their townships and resume their usual occupations. He announces, at the same time, that he will create a Council for the discussion of reforms in Visayas, the Council to be composed of influential representatives, who will be instructed to give effect to the promises of the Spanish authorities.

This new move writes the *China Mail* may have an important bearing on the political future of the Philippines. Together with the formation of a strong rebel faction in the north of Luzon, it proves what we have frequently pointed out that there is no real co-operation among the natives of the Philippines for Filipino Self-Government. Aguinaldo and his party merely represent a faction, and that chiefly the faction represented by the natives of Central Luzon. It is daily becoming more apparent that the islands cannot be left with safety to a native administration. There must be a controlling Power, and the right to govern having passed out of Spanish hands by conquest the European Powers, whatever the decision of the Paris Conference, may yet have to step in and decide the future of these numerous and fertile islands. Spain has misgoverned them so long with such poor results, regarded from the standpoint of modern civilisation, that it is no wonder the native people are determined to have a change. If the priestly influences were suppressed, it is believed by some that Spanish rule might be resumed safely. But the Spanish officials in the Spanish Colonies have so impudently enriched themselves at the expense of the people and their own government that we doubt whether the experiment of handing back the Islands to Spain could be made successfully. Spanish officialism, like Chinese officialism, must be taught that the progress of the world cannot be delayed to suit their petty ways, but that territory is merely held in trust for the benefit of humanity in general, for the development of trade and not for individual aggrandisement. Should the Paris Conference (of whose sittings Reuter has told us nothing) resolve upon a resumption of Spanish dominion in the Philippines, the trade of the Islands will receive 'a set back' and the foreigners with capital who have developed the comparatively meagre trade of the present day will leave the Islands unless a substantial International guarantee is given that Spanish misrule will be ended and the previous hampering restrictions to the flow of commerce removed. The coming of the Americans has enabled the natives of Luzon to obtain a supply of arms that will help Aguinaldo and the other factionary leaders to conduct a stubborn resistance to the resumption of Spanish dominion. In this way, the Americans have incurred a responsibility which they cannot, and probably will not shirk in the circumstances, it is not astonishing that the foreign residents of the Philippines take a more serious view of the political situation, and anxiously await the decision of the Paris Conference.

Mr. Israel Zangwill's first lecture on "The Drama as a Fine Art" has aroused tremendous discussion in New York. Mr. Zangwill thinks the drama is going to the "deminition bow-wows"; plays appeal to the mob; managers come from the riff-raff; ignorant and vulgar actors are sticks; playwrights are thieves; critics are nincompoops; and so on for nearly two hours of bitter arraignment. It would be interesting to have the views of one of the maligned classes upon Mr. Israel Zangwill.

THE BAHR-EL-GHAZAL.

ITS POSSESSION OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE.

IT is scarcely perhaps sufficiently recognized that the possession of Fashoda is not the only question raised by the presence of Major Marchand at that place and the hesitation of the French Government either to disavow or to recall him. In order to reach the Nile the expeditions organized by M. Liotard, Governor of the Mobangi province of the French Congo, had to pass through the old Egyptian province of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, and it was the repeated rumours that such expeditions were in fact being sent from the French Congo that led to the famous declaration of Sir Edward Grey in the spring of 1895. The wording of Sir Edward Grey's declaration, and the statement made by Lord Rosebery in conversation with Baron de Courcel a few days afterwards, make it abundantly clear that the claim put forward by Lord Rosebery's Government, and adopted by Lord Salisbury, is that the whole valley of the Nile is within the Anglo-Egyptian sphere of influence. Fashoda happens for the moment to be

THE TOUCHSTONE BY WHICH THE QUESTION IS TO BE BROUGHT TO AN ISSUE

but it must not be overlooked that the claim of France to maintain any posts in the Bahr-el-Ghazal is scarcely less disputable than her claim to occupy Fashoda. The point is, perhaps, the more necessary to be insisted on because Fashoda is not, as is sometimes assumed, the port of the Bahr-el-Ghazal province, but of Southern Kordofan. So far no attempt has been made to separate the two questions, and it may be assumed that if the French Government adopts the only policy which is consistent with a desire to maintain friendly relations with this country it will withdraw any forces which it may have temporarily employed in the Bahr-el-Ghazal province into the Mobangi Valley. It is, however, somewhat remarkable that since the return of M. Liotard to France there has been a disposition to represent the Bahr-el-Ghazal as a country of no particular importance or value to Egypt. It may be that there is no undisclosed design in such a representation, but, on the other hand, it is quite possible that it may be intended to prepare the way for proposals which would enable France to maintain certain posts within the Nile Valley, and even to obtain "an open door" on the Nile. It may, therefore, be well to briefly summarize what is known of the Egyptian province of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, and to make it clear that its possession is

OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THE POWER WHICH DOMINATES

the rest of the Nile Valley. Roughly speaking, the Bahr-el-Ghazal province at the date when it was overwhelmed by the rising tide of Mahdism covered a tract of country stretching between 6° 30' and 9° 30' N. lat., and from 25° to 31° E. long. It is described in a manual prepared by the Intelligence Department of the War Office as "enclosing the entire district watered by the southern tributaries of the Bahrel-Arab and Bahr-el-Ghazal." Its recent history is sufficiently well known in outline. Until 1878 spasmodic attempts only had been made to establish trading posts in this region, and the Arab slave-dealers were practically masters of this part of Africa. In that year, however, Gessi Pasha, Gordon's distinguished Italian lieutenant, succeeded, with very slender means, in defeating the forces of Suleiman, and proceeded to establish the rudiments of a settled Government. On Gessi's death in 1881 he was succeeded as Governor of the Bahr-el-Ghazal province by Lupton Bey, whose heroic defence of his province long after the Mahdist rebellion had cut him off from all communication with Egypt and Khartum is a matter of history. It cannot, of course, be disputed that the Bahr-el-Ghazal at the time of the Madhist rebellion formed

PART OF THE SUDANESE POSSESSIONS OF THE KHEDIVE,

and the universal testimony of all those who were acquainted with its resources is that it was the richest and most fertile province in the Sudan. Its last Governor, Lupton Bey, established numerous posts throughout the province, and in 1883 he was able to boast that he was "the only one of the Sudan Governors who can give this year to Government a clear profit of something like £00,000." He had, he reported, more than 2,500 cwt. of ivory and 300 cwt. of indiarubber awaiting transport. Eleph

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE REV. RICHARD STOTHERT.

THE *Indian Spectator* has an appreciative notice of the late Rev. Mr. Stothert: A very fine character was the Rev. Mr. Stothert whose death was announced last week by the local dailies. It is not a little to say of him, that he was for many years a colleague of Dr. Wilson's, both in college and outside of it. As Professor, Mr. Stothert showed a very wide range of historical reading. But as a citizen and a Christian missionary, he showed even a wider range of human sympathy. Being a man of private means, he gave up his formal connection with the Scotch Presbyterian Mission, soon after Dr. Wilson's death, we believe, and devoted himself henceforth to work of his own choosing, but always approved of the Master. Few men are known to have spent themselves so wilfully in the service of their fellows. Some time ago Mr. Stothert lost his only child, a bright young lady. We doubt if he ever recovered the shock of the bereavement. And it is now the turn of the devoted wife and mother to mourn both husband and daughter at the same time. Mrs. Stothert claims our warmest sympathy.

AN INDIAN CRICKET TEAM TO ENGLAND.

The *Gujerati* cordially endorses the idea of sending a representative team of Indian cricketers to England in 1900. Our contemporary adds:—It has already been received with approval by English papers, and we are very glad to see that its claims have been strongly supported by our contemporary of the *Times*. Despite the feeling of regret that prevails in many quarters on account of the decadence of some of the Indian games, the enthusiastic reception that Prince Ranjitsinghji received on all sides is an eloquent proof of the increasing hold that the national game of England is obtaining on the rising generation in this country. Though we are anxious to preserve all that is good in our Indian games, we see nothing to regret this increasing popularity of cricket. Prince Ranjitsingji has imparted new inspiration to Indian cricketers, and we have no doubt they will take up the idea with delight.

MR. JUSTICE RANADE AND THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

With regard to a circular note addressed by Mr. Justice Ranade to the different Reform Associations in the country, asking them for particulars of the work done by them in the course of the year, the *Indian Spectator* observes: Mr. Ranade submits for the consideration of such Associations a number of subjects, which are, in his opinion, ripe for practical discussion, by the Conference when it meets in Madras, next December. First and foremost on the list, Mr. Ranade places the question of promoting higher education for women. It is a question of vital importance to the Hindu community, and in a view of what has been already achieved in the different parts of the country in this direction, it is to be hoped that the Conference will not find it difficult to come to a practical solution of the problem. The question of Temperance comes next, and it is followed by a number of equally important subjects. The elevation of the condition of the Parlahs and other out-caste populations is one of them. There is, perhaps, no centre where these reforms can be expected to be discussed more dispassionately than Madras, and it is certain that from nowhere else they will receive more practical sympathy.

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

The *Rast Goftar* says: The report of Mr. W. T. Morison, Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, on the working of the Indian Cotton Duties Act, throws an important side-light on the working of the cotton mills in the Presidency during the year 1897-98. The mills in the Presidency numbered 102 at the beginning of the year and 108 at its close, one, however, remaining closed throughout the year. The increase represented the opening of three new mills in Bombay and three at Ahmedabad. Of the 108 50, to which must be added three hosiery factories, are textile, one spinning mill having commenced weaving and been added to the number returned last year—49. There were during the year 323,000,000 lbs. of yarn spun by all the mills in the Presidency, as against 302,200,000 of the preceding year. Since last rains the Bombay mills seem to have again overstocked the China market, owing to unusual cheapness of cotton enabling them to continue manufacture, and export unabated, in the face of falling prices.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

With reference to the re-assembling of the Currency Committee, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks: It has been announced that the Currency Committee, of which the Ex-Secretary of State, Sir Henry Fowler, is the Chairman, has resumed its sittings. When it will finish recording evidence of the remaining witnesses may be a question. In all probability, it is expected that the proceedings might be closed at the end of the current year. Meanwhile it is said that the evidence of at least one Indian witness will be taken. That witness happens to be just now in London, and hails from our own city. It is said that Mr. Merwanji Rustomji, a veteran broker in exchange and bullion, and occupying a prominent position on the Bombay Stock Exchange, has been invited to give evidence. It is to be hoped he might be able to submit the Bombay view of matters. In this respect, it was much to be wished that an Indian well versed in our import and export trade, and fully able to give an independent opinion on the economics of the problem from the Indian point of view, had been invited from each of the three Presidencies.

MR. TILAK'S "PRAYASCHIT."

The "Rast Goftar" says: Mr. Tilak has come into conflict with the Brahmins, who require him to go through the usual purification ceremonies in consequence of his pollution in jail. The Brahmins of Poona, who recently placed Mr. Bal Gangadhur Tilak on the high pedestal of fame and worshipped him as a martyr, seem to believe that he has after all the feet of clay. His friends and associates succeeded for a time in making a martyr of the man, who was convicted of sedition by his fellow-citizens, and whose conviction was upheld by courts of higher authority. His Nemesis has again brought him into conflict with the Brahmins, who are now doing their level best to hurl him down the pedestal upon which they had only a few weeks ago placed him, by directing him to undergo all the pains and penalties of a *pucca prayaschit*, by way of cleansing his person which has become impure from partaking of food cooked by non-Brahmins, and by his having come in contact with people who have not the privilege of calling themselves Heaven-born Brahmins. Mr. Tilak is said to have climbed down so far as to undergo the *psayaschit*—and we know what it means—but he holds out against having his moustache shaved, which is an external and a more tangible proof of his having submitted to the ceremony. The contest is keen between the parties, and it is to be seen who comes out the best, Mr. Tilak or his caste people who are not likely to budge an inch from the attitude adopted by them in the matter.

AN ALLEGED DEPLORABLE FEATURE OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

The *Gujerati* discourses upon the circumstance that most of our Governors and Viceroys should depend upon their countrymen, official and non-official, for farewell banquets and entertainments:—One of the most deplorable features of British government in this country is that the rulers are left wholly untouched by those checks and restraints which social opinion in a self-governed country naturally exercises upon the men in charge of administrative affairs. And so they care only for the opinion of their own comrades and countrymen. The official world, in fact, forms a powerful Mutual Adulation Society, and the opinion of the Indian world at large is treated as if it never existed. That Viceroys and Governors should rest content with expressions of approval on the part of their subordinate officials, and flatter themselves with the belief that they have done their duty is a lamentable misconception of the duties of a responsible ruler. This ideal is opposed even to the Indian conception of the true ideal realized in the career of the kings whose names are still remembered with gratitude and respect. The self-complimentary functions of an exclusively official character, which generally take place on the eve of the departure of Viceroys and Governors, are the most suggestive and the saddest commentary on the character of the relations subsisting between the rulers and the ruled.

THE LATE MR. RUNCHORLAL CHHOTALAL.

Some of the Gujerati journals speak in terms of high praise of the late Mr. Runchorlal of Ahmedabad. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states: In the death of Mr. Runchorlal Chotalal the city of Ahmedabad has lost their best man, and their most distinguished and honoured citizen. The deceased was every way a remarkable specimen of Gujerati Hindu. He had in him all the native shrewdness of the Bania, the Bania who in life becomes a prosperous merchant or banker by sheer personal energy and perseverance. It was this trait in Mr. Runchorlal's character which raised him from the humble beginning of a retired official, on a modest pension, to become the owner of two most successful industrial concerns which are to-day in the front rank of the cotton industry of Ahmedabad of which he was also the pioneer. But Mr. Runchorlal was not only a prosperous merchant. He was also a successful citizen who took pride in attending to civic affairs.

The *Gujerati* remarks: The Water and Drainage Works of Ahmedabad, which have contributed so much to the sanitary improvement of the city, will bear lasting testimony to the wisdom and foresight of Mr. Runchorlal, who directed municipal affairs with such signal success and honour for nearly 15 years. It is no easy task to satisfy officials and at the same time to safeguard municipal independence and the interests of the people. He could be independent when he chose, but his innate tact, good sense, and vast experience enabled him to tide over many difficulties without friction. For want of a Runchorlal in Surat, its municipal government has led to needless dissensions and misunderstandings, and her inhabitants have been driven into active opposition. So much depends upon the tactful and conciliatory attitude of the person who is called upon to inaugurate schemes of sanitary reform.

The *Indian Spectator* writes: The late Mr. Runchorlal, of Ahmedabad, was a typical instance of what a Brahmin, of the literary class, could do in the way of large business enterprise and solid public good. As pioneer of mill industry he appeared to be as shrewd and plucky as the best of Parsis. As leader of the Ahmedabad Municipality he was always on the alert for improvement in sanitary and other matters, often taking a cautious initiative. The wide civic and business experience, thus acquired, enabled Mr. Runchorlal to win the approval of the officials, and in this way he walked easily into the Council of the Governor of Bombay. We believe he did good work there, year after year, in his own quiet way. It will be difficult to find an all-round useful non-official successor to him, unless Mr. Manibhai Jasabhai could be prevailed upon to represent Gujarat and Kathiawad. Mr. Runchorlal was a liberal friend of education, whose loss to the province will not be easily supplied.

THE THIRD YEAR OF PLAGUE.

UNHAPPY India, writes the *Manchester Guardian*, has now to face a third successive attack of the plague. The returns for the week ending Octoqer 1 show a large increase in the number of deaths—in Bombay city from 127 to 209, in Bombay Presidency from 3,000 to 4,000,—and fresh outbreaks on a smaller scale elsewhere. This fully bears out the argument presented by Mr. H. M. Birdwood in the able paper on "The Recent Epidemics of Plague in Bombay" which was read last May and is printed in the new issue of the Manchester Geographical Society's "Journal." Mr. Birdwood shows with the help of statistics that the weather had a great deal to do with the development and decline of the last two epidemics. In both cases the weekly mortality began to increase in October, reached its greatest height in January, February and March, and then declined until in the summer the plague, as an epidemic, ceased. In Bombay the autumn and winter are always dry and comparatively cold, and the inference that a dry, cool atmosphere favours the growth of the plague bacillus is confirmed by the fact that the mortality was very high when the temperature was lowest and fell steadily as the temperature rose, Mr. Latham has shown that in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when London was never free from plague, the disease was always at its worst in the late summer and autumn. There is, in fact, a season for plague, once established, and that season is now beginning in Bombay. Another important fact brought out by Mr. Birdwood is that so long as the plague lingers in a sporadic form in a crowded city it may break out into a terrible epidemic at any time. In London, for instance, between 1543 and 1679, cases of plague are recorded in eighty-four years, though only six of those years were marked by epidemics. When at last it was stamped out, it did not recur, and since 1579 London has been free from the scourge. The Government of India must therefore be prepared not so much for a third and final battle with the pestilence as for a long and trying campaign. Bombay is a great city, as large as Manchester and Salford together, and it must take years to put it into such a perfectly sanitary condition as to render the plague germ powerless. The statistics show that there is some reason to hope for success. Though 45,000 persons have perished in the last two winters, the death-rate from plague was not more than 3 per cent, and therefore very small compared with the mortality recorded in European epidemics, such as the Great Plague, when 14 per cent. of the population were carried off. Moreover, it was noticeable that the mortality in Bombay was small among the classes—Europeans, Parsees, and Mahomedans—whose standard of living was high, and greatest among the Hindoos of no caste. Much has been done, therefore, to mitigate the evil, and much can yet be done in the way of destroying unhealthy dwellings and replacing them by better ones, widening the streets, improving the drainage system, and so forth. The Indian Government has fully realised its obligations on this score, and the new Improvement Trust set up in Bombay may be expected to do a great deal of good. Besides, the Government has relaxed the rigour of its earlier regulations, which excited very natural though misguided hostility among the natives. As the struggle will be a long one, the Government has wisely concluded that it must first gain the confidence of the people. Excessively stringent regulations have only been evaded, and in trying to do too much the Government has probably achieved less than it might otherwise have done. But when once confidence is restored the sufferers from plague will, we trust, no longer hesitate to report themselves to the medical authorities, and the population generally will co-operate in the work which is being carried out on their behalf. The question has a vital importance not only for India but for Europe. As Mr. Birdwood points out, some authorities believe that the plague is marching steadily westward from China as it did in the fourteenth century, and if not stayed at Bombay may spread to Europe and England. On the success of the Indian Government in its struggle with the invader the health of the whole Western world may depend.

WHOLESALE BLACKMAILING.

"TRUTH" writes:—One of the most gigantic blackmailing operations ever attempted is at the present moment engaging the attention of the Metropolitan Police. The perpetrator is a man calling himself Charles J. Mitchell, who for a week or two past has rented an office at Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland-avenue. In some way yet to be ascertained this rascal appears to have become possessed of a list of the customers of an advertising quack, who has been in business at Ludgate Circus. To large numbers of the ladies whose names appeared on this list—possibly to all—"Mitchell" addressed last week letters informing each one that he was in possession of evidence proving that she had been a party to a certain offence, punishable by penal servitude, that proceedings had already been commenced against her, and that her "immediate arrest" would be effected unless she sent to Mitchell by the following Tuesday morning the sum of two guineas for costs incurred by him, together with her solemn promise "on oath as before God" not to do such a wicked thing again. On receipt of the two guinsas (cheques not accepted) all proceedings would be stopped, and the incriminating documents returned. This interesting epistle was signed "Chas. J. Mitchell, Public Official." It was type-written, and got up to look as like an official document as possible, being forwarded in a large blue envelope marked "Private." Evidently to safeguard himself, "Mitchell" enclosed the letter in a second envelope, inside the blue one, addressed to himself, and with a conspicuous notification on it that if undelivered it was to be returned to him unopened.

On Saturday and Monday inquiries respecting "Mitchell" began to reach me from all parts of England, and they have continued to do so down to the present moment. On consideration, I felt that it was a case where one's first duty to the public was to endevour to bring Mitchell to justice, and I sent round to Scotland Yard for that purpose on Monday morning. I found that the police had already had their attention called to the case, and they seem to have acted with most commendable promptitude. A warrant was at once obtained, and Mitchell's office was entered before his arrival, and his correspondence seized. I hear that letters were seized containing remittances to the amount of several hundred pounds, and not only letters, but visitors in person continued to arrive at the office all day. Mitchell himself seems unfortunately to have got wind of what was happening, and failed to put in an appearance. Up to the time of my going to press he has not been arrested. It is to be hoped that he will not be able to evade the police long. Like every blackmailer, he made his attack not only upon the guilty, but also upon the innocent, and I hear of dozens of cases in which ladies, innocent of all thought of such an offence as that imputed to them, have been terror-stricken by the receipt of his letter, and would have paid Mitchell's "fee" without a protest had not their male relatives learned what was going on. A more audacious and abominable crime of its class has never been committed.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking in Maidstone Parish Church yesterday, said ceremonia touched human nature on its weakest side, and probably caused more bitter controversy than anything else with which religion was concerned. The Church of England had been more stringent in requiring uniformity of ceremonial than in any other regulation of her ministry. The 36th Canon required that no man should be ordained without first making a solemn promise, and signing it with his name, that he would use the form prescribed in the Prayerbook, and none other, except so far as should be ordered by lawful authority. This promise was ordered by the Church. The ceremonial was the order of the Church; the teaching was, and must be to a large extent, the voice of the individual. It was unlawful by the Church law to elevate the sacred elements in the Communion office; to reserve them after the office was over; to carry them out of the church for any purpose whatever; to use incense ceremonially; to mix water with wine ceremonially; to introduce additional prayers, psalms, hymns, or anthems exeept where there was special order permitting it. The Bishop had considerable power in unimportant instantces, but it would obviously be an abuse of his power if he were to permit any serious violation of the law. The Bishops were entitled to eanonical obedience from their clergy, and the clergyman who refused it was guilty of breaking one of the most solemn promises he ever made in his life.

DOES anybody want to count a billion? According to Prof. Wagstaff, if Adam had begun counting as soon as he was created—allowing this to have been 6000 years ago—and had counted steadily through the centuries without dying, without sleeping, without stopping, at the rate of "one, two, three" every second he would only have counted 567,648,000,000, which is little more than half a billion.

THE COURT OF CASSATION.

THE Paris Correspondent of the *Westminster* writes:—Now that the Dreyfus case has reached that stage at which the fate of the man on the Ile du Diable will be decided one way or another, it may be as well for the benefit of those unacquainted with French legal procedure to give some particulars about the Court of Cassation, which has just been called upon to declare whether or not a "a new fact, tending to prove the innocence of Alfred Dreyfus, convicted of the crime of high treason, has come to light." I have been making an inquiry on the subject of the powers of that Court, its probable line of action and the most likely result which will follow its deliberations.

The Court of Cassation, which is the supreme Court of France, is held in Paris, and is composed of three chambers: the Chambre des Requetes, the Chambre Civile, and the Chambers Criminelle. It is the last-named chamber which has charge of the Dreyfus *dossier*, which M. Leow, the President upon whom the decision of the Court entirely depends, has already examined in conjunction with the charge of M. Manau, the Procurator-General of the Republic, who sent the case before the Court for revision. M. Loew has appointed M. Bard, the well-known Councillor of the Court of Cassation—who, by the bye, was the "Reporter" in the appeal which Lieutenant-Colonel Picquart made against the decision of the Indictment Court in regard to the charge against Major Esterhazy and his mistress, Marguerite Pays—as "Reporter" in the Dreyfus case, and that lawyer is engaged at the present time upon the examination of the documents which constitute the Dreyfus *dossier*, an undertaking which one may not expect him to conclude before three weeks have elapsed. Upon the report of M. Bard the Court will act, and one of three courses is open to it to follow. In a conversation on the subject which I had to-day with M. Bernard Lazare, who was the first to draw attention to the possibility of an error having been committed in the trial of ex-Captain Dreyfus, he told me that the President of the Criminal Chamber of he Court of Cassation may either order an inquiry to be made, in which case M. Bard, the "Reporter," would make a deeper and still more detailed examination of the *dossier* or decide that no "new fact" had come to light, or, having obtained fresh instructions from the Minister of Justice, simply annul the judgment of the Dreyfus court-Martial. As it is most improbable the last-named course will be followed, for that would mean the immediate release of ex-Captain Dreyfus, the other two alternatives remain, and of them the more likely is that M. Loew will order an inquiry.

But whatever the Court of Cassation may decide there can be no doubt that its decision will be held in great respect, the Court having the entire confidence of all parties. It is to be feared, however, that, should Dreyfus be brought back before a new courtmartial, which is now almost a foregone conclusion, and again be sentenced, those who believe in his innocence and who loudly proclaim their belief will be no more satisfied than they are at present. This arises owing to a growing mistrust in military authority, with which, by the bye, the civil authority is ever coming into collision. How far apart these two powers are could not be better exemplified than by the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Picquart, who is kept by the military authorities in solitary confinement at the Cherche-Midi Prison, unable to communicate with his counsel despite the efforts of Maitre Labori, unable even to see his relatives! As M. Bernard Lazare remarked to me there is nothing to prevent the authorities from keeping Liutenant-Colonel Picquart in prison for an *indefinite period*, under the pretext that the case against him was not yet completed. Mr. J. E. C. Bodley, in his work on France, has truly pointed out the principle of the Habeas Corpus Act is reverenced here only by a few theorists, and few people will believe that up to recent months it was possible to do with a civilian what the military authorities are now doing with Lieutenant-Colonel Picquart. Thanks to the efforts of M. Jean Cruppi, the eminent advocate of the Court of Appeal, andM. "Constans, secret iustruction" as far as civilians are concerned is now a thing of the past. Not so, however, with an officer. M. Constans admits that he did not foresee when framing his Bill such a case as that of Lieutenant-Colonel Picquart; and he intends, when the occasion offers, to make good the defect.

I may add by way of conclusion that I am in a position to inform you that M. Emile Zola intends to return to Paris as soon as the Court of Cassation gives its decision. He will probably make his return the occasion for publishing a fresh letter on the Dreyfus case.

KEEPING THE PLAGUE OUT OF CEYLON.

FURTHER PRECAUTIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

PLAGUE, as we all know, has now obtained firm footing in Bangalore and in several other places in the Madras Presidency, though it has not yet broken out in any of the districts from which Ceylon obtains its supply of labour. So many and various, however, are the means by which coolies can reach Ceylon from Southern India, that the acting Principal Collector of Customs has recommended a complete scheme of protection to Government, which H. E. the Governor has approved of. The consent of the Madras Government having just been received to the scheme, orders have been issued to have it carried into effect.

As our readers are aware, the Ceylon Government have doctors stationed at Tuticorin and at Paumben, whose duty it is to examine all third-class passengers who apply for tickets to come across by these two routes. If the applicant has come from an infected area, he is required to present himself for examination to the doctor daily for ten days, and if he is still healthy at the expiration of that time, he is allowed to cross. Of course, this scheme can only be effected with the most cordial co-operation of the British India Steam Navigation Company, which, we are glad to know, is ungrudgingly given. The Company, in view of the outbreak of Plague at Bangalore, have practically closed the ports on the west coast, and book no passengers for Colombo from them. It has now been decided by Government, with the consent of the Madras authorities, to station a Ceylon Medical officer at Tondi, and another at Amapatnam, and to close all other ports except these two, and the two at which we have already inspecting medical officers, namely, Paumben and Tuticorin. The result will be that coolies can only reach Ceylon via ore or other of these ports, and no cooly will be able to get on board a B. I. steamer unless he has first obtained a certificate from the Ceylon medical officer at the port. Dr. Bava is already at Tuticorin. Mr. de LaHarpe goes to Amapatnam and another medico not yet decided on will proceed to Tondi.

This ought to provide Ceylon with very great and efficient protection. The scheme is practical and workable and the thanks of the Mercantile and Planting communities are due to Mr. Jackson, the acting Principal Collector of Customs, for the elaboration of the scheme, and to H. E. the Governor for having put it into effect. It should provide us with as much protection as is feasible under the circumstances. Should Plague actually break out in the cooly districts, no doubt other measures of protection will be adopted.

THE USE OF THE LANCET.

IN the last year of his life Cardinal Richelieu accompanied Louis XIII. on his campaign for the reduction of the Roussillon territory. Perpignan capitulated on September 9, but for some time before that Richelieu had been very ill. An abscess formed in the right arm which prevented his writing; his will which bears date May 23, 1642, is signed by proxy. The abscess had to be opened, and left an unhealthy ("rotten" is the word used by a contemporary who did not love him) wound, and the limb wasted. His weakness and infirmities increasing, he had to be carried about in a large wooden palanquin containing a bed, which it took twelve men to carry. At the end of November he was seized with violent shivering and pain in the side. He was bled freely; many councillors were called in; even the aid of quackery was invoked; but in spite of all that the healing art of his day could do, he died on the fifth day of pneumonia, as it would appear. There is no mention of a complete necropsy, but the brain was examined. A contemporary account states that "one need not be astonished inasmuch as the organs of the intellect were found to be two or three times the normal size, that he had a mind which stopped where it pleased him, and detached itself when he wished, with such ease that it seemed that there were in him as many different minds as there were different affairs which he handled." We may take it that by the expression "two or three times the normal size" nothing more is meant than that the brain was exceptionally large. Bouvard physician to Louis XIII., who attended the Cardinal in his last illness, was a thoroughgoing believer in the remedial virtues of the lancet. In one year he ordered the King to be bled forty-seven times. He was even more sanguinary in the case of his own nephew, Cousinot, a Doctor-regent of the University of Paris, whom he caused to be bled sixty-four times in eight months for rheumatism. It was an age of heroic bleeding, for we learn from Guy Patin that another Doctor regent, Jacques Mentel, was bled thirty-two times for a continued fever; and another physician, Brayer, was bled eighteen times for a fever, while Guy Patin himself was bled seven times for a cold. If these things were done on members of the Faculty, it may be conjectured that from ordinary patients an amount of blood was drawn that would the multitudinous seas incarnadine.—*British Medical Journal.*

INFORMATION comes from Paris, that in order to allow more independence to the governors of the French West African possessions, "now that the Anglo-French arrangement no longer necessitates combined resistance to British encroachments," the governorship of West Africa is to be abolished. Senegal, the Soudan, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, and Dahomey will each have a governor, as was formely the case.

SAMORY'S CAREER.

ONE by one the great centres of purely African power are falling. In 1893 the Congo State's forces under Baron Dhanis smashed up the Arab traders and their rule at Nyangwe and Kasongo. Behanzin in Dahomey fell in 1894, Prempeh in Kumasi in 1896. Six weeks ago the Khalifa's power was finally broken. And now Samory ends his long career as a captive. "The black Napoleon," as he has been called, will no doubt find his St. Helena.

Samory, like so many other African potentates—for instance, Rabbeh, now ruler of Bornu, almost the last survivor of these great predatory chiefs—began life as a slave. His father was a Mendi and a Pagan a petty dealer in kola nuts, who lived in Bissandugu, a town lying about the sources of the Niger outside the present boundary of our Sierra Leone Protectorate. There Samory was born about 1835. In 1850 he was made prisoner along with his mother by the soldiers of Sori Ibrahim, chief of Senancoro; or, as some say, he offered himself as prisoner in exchange for his mother's liberty. Sori Ibrahim, who was a marabout and devote Mussulman, converted his slave to the principales of Islam. Samory distinguished himself as a soldier, till he quarrelled with his master and left Senancoro to return to Bissandugu. By 1870 he was chief of his native town, and soon defeated a rival claimant. His fame began to spread; men flocked to him until he was strong enough to attack his old master, and after a siege of six months captured Senancoro, where he established his captial.

In 1881, when the French for the first time pushed across from the Senegal to the Niger, they sent emissaries to Samory; but he refused alliance, and in 1883 attacked them on the west bank of the Niger, and was repulsed. In 1881, however, after there had been considerable skirmishing between the parties, Samory made a definite peace with the Europeans, and undertook not to cross the Niger. To cement the alliance his son Karamokho was taken to Paris and spent some months there. Five years later a French column captured a box containg among other things, cuttings from the French illustrated papers representing Karamokho in all his glory at the theatres and elsewhere. But there was an interval of peace so far as concerned France. Meanwhile Samory was ravaging his neighbours, as usual, and in 1885 he endeavoured to subdue Tieba, the chief of Sikasso, a town to the north of his country. The place was too strong for him, and his forces were reduced to a very low ebb before he abandoned the enterprise. But they were quickly replenished, and the method of recruiting was such as to leave little peace to surrounding territories. In 1891 the French were driven to declare war upon him, and he had by this time greatly improved the organization of his troops. Colonel Humbert headed an active campaign against him in the beginning of 1892, took Bissandugu and destroyed quantities of ammunition; but after sixteen engagements fought within three months Samory was still at large and menacing. In the following year Colonel Combes again hurried and drove his forces; the result was that a body of Sofas came across the Sierra Leone border and ravaged the country there. A British force, under Colonel Ellis, went up and annihilated them, but sustained serious losses during a night attack at a place called Waima, from a small French column, which attacked the camp believing it to be that of the Sofas.

Samory was now driven from his own country about the sources of the Niger, and made his way eastward behind Liberia and the French Ivory Coast till he settled in the neighbourhood of Kong, in what was then debatable land between the French sphere and the hinterland of our Gold Coast. His head quarters were at a place called Djimini. Here he managed to avoid collision with European troops till the beginning of 1897, when the whole of this hinterland began to be filled with small parties of French and English running about, taking observations and signing treaties. A mission under Lieutenant Henderson, R.E. (Travelling Commissioner), was sent up, found the body of Sofas in possession of Kong and Bona, and turned out. The same was done at Wa, whence the mission went to Dawkita. Here they were attacked by the Sofas under Samory's son, Sarakeni Mory. After a heavy fight, they were reduced to such a position that nothing could be done but escape in the night and make for Wa. At Wa they were met by reinforcements under Captain Cramer, but the Sofas surrounded the little force, and it was only saved by Lieutenant Henderson's plucky action in going to the Sofa camp, and demanding an audience of Samory. The British retreated in the night, losing two guns; the cannon taken the other day is doubtless one of these, a few months later a French force in the same country was surrounded also by the Sofas, who promised them a safe conduct and then treacherously attacked them, killing all the officers. Up till June of this year the two European Powers were so much occupied with each other's movements that Samory was left very much to his own devices. But directly the Convention was signed operations were actively pushed against him by the French troops on the Ivory Coast, of which we gave a detailed account the other day; and they have now, it appears, been crowned with the final success of his capture.

Samory is a good Mussulman, and always known among his people as the Almamy, which is the same as Imam. To speak of him by his own name was to incure death. There is no question of his ability, and no question of the benefit conferred on civilization by the extinction of the marauding army of slave raiders which he headed for a quarter of a century. But West Coast merchants will regret him for in the days of his prosperity he was a lavish customer for the more costly goods, silks, brocades, and the like. His capture avoids a risk of international complications, for if he had got into Liberia, somebody would have had to put him out, and annexation of that hopeful republic might have resulted.

A QUESTION IN MORALS.

IT was at a big junction that it happened. A small and insignificant incident, which nevertheless brought to the keen tired eyes of the cynic who saw it a welcome glimpse as of green untrodden ways on a railway platform, and left him with a new knot to untwist in the ever-tangled reel of ethics. Just out of the way of the boxes and the bicycles, and evidently very nervous of them and of the general bustle, sat a woman with a child, waiting for a train from the North. The child was a well-groomed, straight-limbed little chap of five or six, and the woman one of the sort in which old maidenhood is writ large on every fold of the gown, and motherhood mauqué pencilled in every line of the face. Her exact social status was difficult to decide at a glance. It was the regulation coat and skirt she wore, but she was twenty years too old to give it distinction, and the eyes which looked appealingly at the porter from under the regulation veil were spectacled. "There were fifteen minutes to wait," he told her, "and she would come in on this platform." Each one of those fifteen minutes was its sixty seconds full of an excitement that had perhaps as much of pleasure and pride as of worry in it to the woman—was she aunt, great-aunt, or what to the child? He, for his part, seemed a perfect centipede in the way of legs, and she another Briareus, in the ubiquitous hands he needed to be laid upon him to keep him safe from the trunks and the travellers. But such gentle hands and in such nice gloves! and never was clean or an impatient ejaculation even if it was abundantly evident that she was not the young rogue's nurse, nor his mother. "Nurse ill, or all on a holiday, poor relation left in town, told off for station work," so our cynic summed up the situation, and idly waited that afternoon to watch developments. And in another minute the restless little lad was hungry, he must have "somefin to eat, at once please." And his arms were round her neck as the request changed from the imperative to the hugging mood. The refreshment room was not twenty yards off, but there were the rugs, and the Gladstone on the seat, and only six minutes now—she glanced at the clock—how could she leave him, or take him, to get a cake? Oh my child, do not cry for the moon, for I cannot get it for thee. All the pathos of that line was expressed in the most comically pathetic way, in very coaxing tones, but they by no means pacified the pickle. A "deus ex machina," however, was at hand. A girl interposed, a gracious, bright-eyed maiden, in a tailor-made, which she wore with a difference. "Do let me help you; let me run and get the little boy a bun," said that slim young Samaritan, and she was off, and back again in a flash with a bag of cakes. The spectacles had been taken off carefully when those bear-like embraces had begun, and they were pretty dewy blue eyes that looked up gratefully out of a worn face as the hugging arms dropped, and one little hot hand went into the bag, and the other, as instinctively, went to lift the cap from its sunny curls. The girl laughed, "What a sweet little fellow!" she said, and then something made her add, and she knew she was lying, "Your little son, I suppose?" A beautiful old blush spread over the sweet worn face, the motherhood that should have been showed clear in it, and for a second it was transfigured. "N-no," she murmured as the boy munched, and at that instant the train from the North steamed into the station. A smart lady, with maid and baggage, quickly claimed the child, giving scant notice and but brief thanks to the escort, but she, glowing still, and a little flurried, lingered to tell the wonderful tale of how she had been just taken for his mother. "Absurd!" said the lady as she passed up the platform.

Now, was this truthful matron—for it was absurd—or the mendacious maiden, who was consciously lying, the better moralist? Our cynic was left wondering.—K.M., in the *Westminster Gazette*.

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THE SEARCH FOR "ANCESTORS."

THE ALLEGED TAMPERING WITH PARISH REGISTERS.

ON October 14, at Bow-street Police Court, London Herbert Davies, described as a surgeon of Castlenau Gardens, Barnes, was charged, on remand, before Mr. Lushington, with obtaining money by fraud from Colonel Shipway, of Chiswick, under circumstances already reported—Mr. Bodkin prosecuted for the Treasury. The prisoner was de-fended by Mr. H. T. Waddy.

Charles Sawyer, a partner in the Autotype Company, 74, New Oxford-street, stated that in May and June, 1893, the firm received an order in the name of Colonel Shipway for some photographs.

These were row produced in court and proved to be photos of a scrap of paper, alleged to have been taken from an old parish register at Mangotsfield near Bristol, and of certain pages from the same book. The register remained in the possession of the firm (the witness said) for a short time, and was insured for £200. When the work was completed an intimation to that effect was sent to Mr. H. Davies, 177, Saltram Crescent Paddington.

Richard Edward G. Kirk, record agent, practising at 27, Chancery Lane, stated that he had carefully examined the record in question, which was described on the cover as the "Ancient register books belonging to Mangottsfield." On the flyleaf were the words, "This register-book was bought in the year 1920." The earliest entry was that of the baptism of Eleanor Cool in 1579; the latest entry was made in October, 1877. The entries "jumped about a great deal. That was to say, they did not follow in chronological order. Sometimes they were upside down; sometimes the baptisms were kept separate, and occasionly they were not. Paper leaves had been inserted at each end of the book. The other leaves were of parchment. The entry as to the bookhaving been purchased in 1920 seemed to be quite as old as it would look if genuine. Some of the earlier entries had probably been copied from an older book. The tail of the 9 in the first entry—1579—had been erased, and thus made to anner as 1570. Under the date 1579 there was the following entry:—"Johies. Shipway, the sonne Johies. Shipway, Man of Arms was christened the 6 day of July first word, "Johies," was an incorrect contraction for Johannies. The writing of this entry was an imitation—but not a good one—of the writing adjoining it. Moreover, there were modern letters in it. The p and y in the first Shipway, and the "ip" in the second Shipway were modern. The entry immediately preceding the Shipway entry related to the birth of Thomas, son of Nicholas Bremblecombe. The entry immediately following related to the birth of Mary, daughter of William Little. These were in English. In fact, all the entries relating to 1579 were in English, and did not include any contracted Latin names.

At the request of the magistrate, the witness looked of the register again, and said it was quite possible that the word he at first took for "Johies" might be "John." The capital "S" in Shipway ran into it, and produced a peculiar effect. In some old registers Latin and English were mixed, but it did not seem to be so here. The witness was next shown a copy of the register, probably written about 1700. In that copy, under the date of 1579, the entries relating to Little and Bremble combe immediately followed each other, and there was no entry relating to a Shipway. The entries in the copy followed in the same order as those in the original. In the original register, under the date of 1591, there was the following entry:—"Matrimonium solemnisat est inter Johannis Shipway et Margaret Sandows qutro die Octris." The entry was at the top of the page, and appeared to be an imitation of the entries following. There was no entry of a Shipway marriage in the copy of the register. Moreover, although the marriage was said to have taken place in October, the entry was placed between two entries dated January 3 and 18. A page of the original register appeared to have been cut out. This probably accounted for the appearance of some 27 early marriage entries in the copy which were not now in the original, where no marriages were recorded between 1593 and 1597. In the original, under the date of 1593, witness found the following entry:—"Johannes filus Johnis Shipway (de) Bauerstone, baptizat est vicesimo primo de (*sic*) Novembris." The colour of this entry was darker than that of those close to it. In the original entry, under the date 1618, was the following entry:—"John Shipway, Esq., of ye Baureston, was buried the 9 day of March ye Friotstone o his bodie; requisalet ad ultare." The witness said he could not say what "Friotstone" meat. The writing in this, as in other cases, was very bad, and there were obvious errors. This entry appeared to have been written over something that had been rubbed out. The letters were browner than those on either side of it, and there were two, if not three, modern letters. There was no account of the burial of Shipway in the copy of the register. The entries immediately preceding and following it however were duly recorded in the copy. In the original book witness found the following entry:—"Margaret Shipway was buryed the 30th day." This was under the date September, 1623, but the figures had been altered from 1621. The Shipway entry appeared to have been written partly over the word "October." It did not appear in the copy of the register. In the original book there was an entry, "John Shipway, the elder, was buryed the 17th day Sig. leo, telo manu. Memento filiorum Deus noster in bonum secundum omni ques (*sic*) fecerunt dominuce." This probably meant, or was intended to mean, "Seal, a dart with a dart in hand. Be mindful of them, our God, for good, according to all the things which they have done for Thy House." Witness had never seen such an entry before. There was nothing else like it in this book. The entry was squeezed in at the foot of a page. Several of the letters were modern. The man who wrote it did not appear to be well aquainted with Latin. At any rate, there were several mistakes. In the old copy there was no entry of the Shipway burial or the Latin prayer. In 1638 the following entry appeared:—"Sept. 24, Margaret the dauzhter of John Ship . . . buried the 24th day." The latter portion of the surname appeared to have been tampered with, apparently to make it read "Shipway." Otherwise, the entry was a genuine one. There were entries in the original register many entries relating to a family named Shipley. In the old copy of the entry just read the name was given as Seipley. Witness was shown the scrap of parchment alluded to on the last occasion as having been found in the register. It appeared to be a portion of an old document. The words "Shipway illus" seemed to be a modern addition. The "p" in Shipway was different from the other "p's" on the same scrap. The "f" in the second word was also modern. Witness was next shown a photograph of the inscription to John Shipway, 1541, carved on the belfry beam in Mangots

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE halfpay list of colonels, remarks the *Broad Arrow*, would appear to be in a somewhat unhealthy condition. Judging by recent selections for the General Staff there is apparently not one brevet colonel on half-pay fit for such employment, so that the outlook for these colonels at the present moment is apparently not a particularly bright one. For the most recent vacancies on the General Staff lieutenant-colonels have in two places been selected for positions usually given to colonels; and it is also worthy of note that of the officers who have been appointed A.A.G.'s, two were serving as D.A.A.G's for Instruction. It may in addition be observed that, although the appointment of several colonels to command Regimental Districts has been announced, a lieutenant-colonel who has not quite completed his four years at the head of his battalion has recently been selected for a District Command. Whilst therefore the prospect of employment for colonels on half-pay does not appear to be very hopeful, the chances of the senior lieutenant-colonels are looking up. In this matter of employment, however, it does not seem quite just that the brevet colonels should be passed over in this manner.

Is there any real cause for complaint about the quality of the food at Keyham College? A gentleman who asserts himself to be intimate with some of the students declares that the meat does not receive proper cooking, that the butter is often bad, and that the studeuts exist chiefly upon the porridge supplied at break-fast. Now one is accustomed to these complaints from the cadets in the "Britannia," and there is good reason to believe that the fashion of condemning the food at Dartmouth has been handed down for at least a generation. One would therefore like to know whether the complaints of the Keyham students are equally baseless, or whether there is really ground for complaint. Every schoolboy believes himself to be fed worse than a convict, and makes a point of living largely upon the unwholesome produce of the tuck shop. But the Keyham student are not children, and should be able to discriminate between good and bad butter, and good and bad cooking. What are the facts?

The Navy League is preparing to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar on October 21 chiefly by adorning the Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square. On this occasion the continuous laurel wreath, which was carried only half-way up the column in 1897, will reach from capital to base. The base will be carpeted with red cloth, and decorated with palms and foliage plants, and there will be a surrounding band of laurel. Flags will also be flown.

It is not often that a young lady writes a novel with a naval background, but this difficult feat has been essayed by Miss Molly Seawell in a recently published book entitled "The Loves of the Lady Arabella." The hero, Lieutenant Giles Vernon, who by the way abducts Lady Arabella by force and against her inclination, is a British naval officer in the period of the Regency, line of battleships of the old type, and pig-tails. The author has so clearly struggled hard with the mysteries of seamanship that it would be almost clownish to lay stress upon her inevitable mistakes, which indeed, are not so serious after all. Nor, perhaps, would it be fair to complain that a certain atmosphere of lavender water pervades Miss Seawell's decks, even when her hero's ship is going into action. It is a little improbable that a midshipman, in his eagerness to be the first officer to board, should go the length of assaulting his first lieutenant and dragging him back by the coat-tails; but Miss Seawell has precedents for making her admiral wear his full dress and orders during the spirited engagement that she describes. To be sure it was not by any means the invariable custom of senior officers to make themselves unnecessarily conspicuous to the enemy.

A correspondent writes, incredulous that that exceedingly lame duck "Icarus" is again to serve on the Pacific Station; "It is sincerely to be hoped there is no foundation for this story as the "Icarus" is hopelessly obsolete. The Pacific Squadron is somewhat stronger than it was a few years ago, still there are only eight vessels on the station, and only five which have any pretensions to be regarded as fighting ships. Of these five, one is a torpedo-boat destroyer. It is sometimes said that in case of trouble or in an emergency we could reinforce this squadron by vessels detached from the China or Australian Station. It is forgotten, however, that circumstances might only too readily arise, when it would be madness to withdraw a single fighting vessel from either Australia or China. I should like to point out also that out of 167 vessels in commission, not counting those in the surveying service or engaged in particular work, sixty-three are only fit for police duties, training ships, or harbour service. This is a fact which many people are apt to over-look."

Captain Sir Edward Chichester, Bart., and the officers of the "Immortalite", although they have spent upwards of four months in the Philippine Islands, have not, in spite of warlike surroundings, failed in their hospitality to the residents at Manila, a large number of whom recently attended a smoking concert on board this cruiser, and greatly appreciated the efforts of their hosts in entertaining them.

A purpose of considerable importance in the visit of M. Lockroy to the defensive positions of the Mediterranean is to investigate the possibilities of Rachgoun as a naval base at the western end of the basin. Last February, upon the discussion of the Navy Estimates, M M. Etienne and St. Germain demanded a vote of 300,000f for preliminary works, and the Minister, though seeing need of greater urgency, in other directions, promised to have the capabilities of the place investigated with a view of making adequate demands upon the Legislature. Rachgoun is a place that long ago attracted the attention of Admiral Aube, and the followers of his school have been unceasing in urging its importance upon the naval Minister. M. Marc Landry, who discusses the question in the *Moniteur de la Flotte* remarks that Rachgoun lends itself exceedingly well to the wants of naval defence in the western Mediterranean, and adds that, being within but a few hours of Gibraltar, it would form a permanent menace to any fleet issuing from the strait or endeavouring to pass out through it.

The village of Rachgoun is on the right bank of the Tafna, and there is a volcanic island of the same name at a distance of about a mile and a-half from the shore which is capable of being made an excellent defence for the port. Under the shelter of this island, there might be a deep harbour dominated by the heights. From the commercial point of view, M. Milsom, a mining engineer, has presented a project for the formation of an outer port with masonry moles about 40 ft. deep, united by a canal on the river with two inner basins 30ft. deep, as well as a system of railways connecting Rachgoun with Tlemcen, Lalla-Marguia, Ain Temushent, and other places. M. Lockroy, who is now in Corsica, will leave for Bizerta during the week, and then proceed to Algiers and Rachgoun.

The *Cologne Gazette* learns from its well-informed correspondent, that there is no truth whatsoever in the report published by the *Courier du Soir* to the effect that Colonel Schwartzkoppen will be authorised by the German Government to reveal to the French Republic the part which he played in the Dreyfus affair. Nothing is further from the intentions of the German Government," continues the correspondent of the Rhenish journal, "than to depart from the attitude of complete reserve which has been maintained since the beginning of the Dreyfus business. There are no grounds which could cause any change in this position, and any assurances which may lately have been made, that Germany is about to abandon her reserve and to break her silence under certain conditions are conjectures which rest on no foundation. Now that the revision of the Dreyfus trial has been taken into consideration, and now that there is a reasonable hope of the truth coming to light, Germany has less cause than ever to add anything to the well-known declaration of the Secretary of State, Herr won Bulow."

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY
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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

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"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
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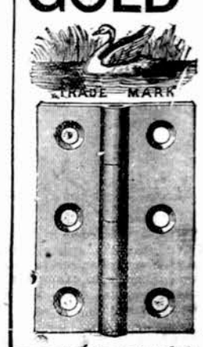

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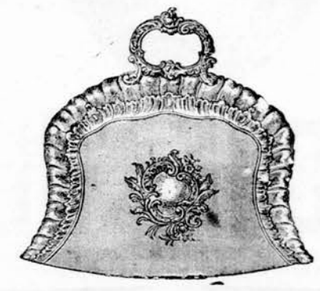
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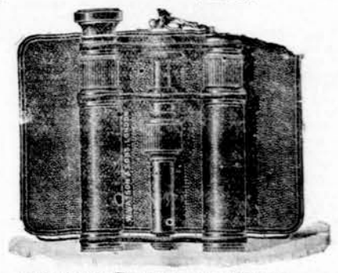
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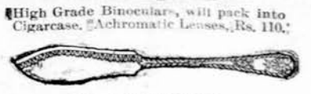
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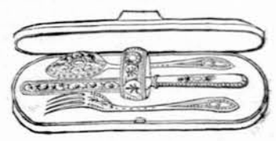
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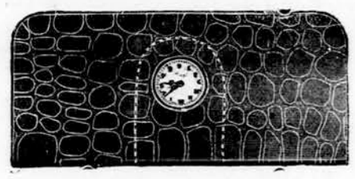
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